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OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
FOR
1920-21.

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1920-21



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PART I.		CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION—concluded.	
GENERAL SUMMARY i to iv	4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE—	
PART II.		General	9
CHAPTER I.—Political.		Duration of trials	ib.
1. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES ...	1	Imprisonment awarded	ib.
2. HISTORICAL SUMMARY	ib.	Matrimonial offences	ib.
3. FORM OF ADMINISTRATION	ib.	Capital offences	ib.
4. CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES	ib.	Appeals	ib.
5. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS	ib.	5. PRISONS—	
6. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY... ..	ib.	Number of prisoners	ib.
7. DETAILS OF THE CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES	ib.	Accommodation	ib.
8. CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION—		Health	10
Personal	ib.	Jail Establishment	ib.
9. FRONTIER AFFAIRS	ib.	Conduct of convict population	ib.
10. CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE	ib.	Expenditure	ib.
		Jail Industries	ib.
CHAPTER II.—Administration of the Land.		6. CIVIL JUSTICE—	
1. REALIZATION OF THE REVENUE—		Institutions	ib.
Fixed Land Revenue	3	Pre-emption	ib.
Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue	ib.	Value of suits	11
Miscellaneous	ib.	Duration of suits	ib.
Surveys and Settlements	4	Commissions	ib.
Land Records	ib.	Disposal of work	ib.
Wards' Estates	ib.	Execution of decrees	ib.
Advances to cultivators	5	Processes	ib.
Transfers	ib.	Insolvency	ib.
Mortgages and Sales	ib.	Guardians and Wards Act ..	ib.
Land Alienation Act	6	7. REGISTRATION—	
CHAPTER III.—Protection.		Compulsory registration	12
1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	7	Optional registration	ib.
2. COURTS OF LEGISLATION	ib.	Income and Expenditure	ib.
3. POLICE AND CRIME—		8. DISTRICT BOARDS—	
General	ib.	Working of the Boards	ib.
Cognizable offences	ib.	Education	ib.
Murder cases	ib.	Horse and cattle breeding... ..	ib.
Dacoities	8	Income and Expenditure	13
Kidnapping	ib.	9. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—	
Burglary	ib.	Working of the Committees	14
Theft	ib.	Income and Expenditure	ib.
Investigation and Conviction	ib.	Closing balances	15
Strength of the Police Force	ib.	CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.	
Proclaimed offenders	ib.	1. AGRICULTURE—	
Criminal Investigation Department	ib.	Wheat	16
Internal Administration	ib.	Sugarcane	ib.
Chemical Examiner	ib.	Clover	ib.
		Cattle	ib.
		Sheep	17
		2. WEATHER AND CROPS—	
		Character of the Seasons	ib.
		Sown and cropped areas	ib.
		Irrigated areas	18
		Chief staples	ib.
		Harvest prices	ib.
		Census of cattle	ib.
		3. ARBORICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE	ib.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—
concluded.

	PAGE.
4. FORESTS—	
General	19
Roads and Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
Protection	<i>ib.</i>
Sylviculture	<i>ib.</i>
Exploitation	20
Financial Results	<i>ib.</i>
5. MINES AND QUARRIES—	
Salt	<i>ib.</i>
Coal	<i>ib.</i>
Other Minerals	<i>ib.</i>
6. MANUFACTURES—	
Factories	<i>ib.</i>
Inspections	21
Sanitary conditions	<i>ib.</i>
Wages	<i>ib.</i>
Housing	<i>ib.</i>
Accidents	<i>ib.</i>
7. TRADE—	
Total trade	<i>ib.</i>
Distribution of trade	<i>ib.</i>
Tirah	22
Afghanistan	<i>ib.</i>
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	<i>ib.</i>
Buner	<i>ib.</i>
Waziristan	23
Kurram	<i>ib.</i>
Tea	<i>ib.</i>
Salt	<i>ib.</i>
Silver	<i>ib.</i>
Joint Stock Companies	<i>ib.</i>
Companies working	<i>ib.</i>
Companies under liquidation	<i>ib.</i>
Accounts	<i>ib.</i>
Registration	24
Life Assurance Companies	<i>ib.</i>
8. BUILDINGS AND ROADS—	
Total Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
Civil Works—Imperial	<i>ib.</i>
Civil Works—Imperial and Special	<i>ib.</i>
Militia and Constabulary Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
Civil Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
Educational Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
Police Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
Medical Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
Jails	<i>ib.</i>
Communications	<i>ib.</i>
River Indus Crossing, Dera Ismail Khan	25
8-A. RAILWAYS—	
Lines under construction	<i>ib.</i>
9. IRRIGATION—	
Lower Swat Canal	<i>ib.</i>
Kabul River Canal	<i>ib.</i>
Paharpur Canal	<i>ib.</i>
Upper Swat Canal	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

1. GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—	
Receipts	26
Expenditure	27

PAGE.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—*concluded.*

2. LAND REVENUE—	
Collections	27
3. IRRIGATION—	
Financial aspect	<i>ib.</i>
4. EXCISE AND OPIUM—	
Introductory	28
Gross receipts	<i>ib.</i>
Still-head duty	<i>ib.</i>
Wholesale vend of country spirits	<i>ib.</i>
Retail vend of country spirits	<i>ib.</i>
Drunkenness	29
Foreign liquors	<i>ib.</i>
Opium	<i>ib.</i>
Morphia	30
Hemp drugs	<i>ib.</i>
Cocaine	<i>ib.</i>
5. SALT REVENUE—	
Kohat Mines	<i>ib.</i>
6. STAMP REVENUE—	
Income and Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
Insufficiently stamped documents	31
7. INCOME-TAX—	
General	<i>ib.</i>
Collection	<i>ib.</i>
8. FOREST REVENUE—	
Tables	<i>ib.</i>
Revenue	32
Net result	<i>ib.</i>
9. LOCAL FUNDS—	
District Funds	<i>ib.</i>
Cantonment Funds	<i>ib.</i>
Cantonment General Hospital Funds	33
Town and Bazar Funds	<i>ib.</i>
Medical and Charitable Fund	<i>ib.</i>
Police Funds	<i>ib.</i>
Public Works Funds	<i>ib.</i>
Agor Accumulation Fund	34
Famine Fund	<i>ib.</i>
Chaukidari Clothing Fund	<i>ib.</i>
Saddana or Embankment Fund	<i>ib.</i>
Municipal Funds	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and
Medical Service.

1. DETAIL OF CENSUS	35
2. BIRTHS AND DEATHS—	
Deaths	<i>ib.</i>
Births	<i>ib.</i>
3. SANITATION—	
Sanitary works	<i>ib.</i>
Inspections	36
4. MEDICAL RELIEFS—	
General	<i>ib.</i>
Attendance	<i>ib.</i>
Statistics of diseases	<i>ib.</i>
Surgery	<i>ib.</i>
Financial	<i>ib.</i>
Medical relief in Agencies... ..	37
5. VACCINATION—	
Vaccinations	<i>ib.</i>
Mortality	<i>ib.</i>
Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
Lymph	<i>ib.</i>
Attitude towards vaccination	<i>ib.</i>

	PAGE.		PAGE.
CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.		CHAPTER VIII.—Archæology.	
1. GENERAL SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION ...	38	Conservation	41
2. EDUCATION—		Ancient Monuments Preservation Act...	<i>ib.</i>
General	<i>ib.</i>	Exploration and Research...	<i>ib.</i>
Number of Institutions and Scholars ...	<i>ib.</i>	Treasure Trove	<i>ib.</i>
Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>		
Expenditure, General	39	<hr/>	
Arts Colleges	<i>ib.</i>	CHAPTER IX.—Miscellaneous.	
Secondary Schools for boys	<i>ib.</i>	1. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION—	
Primary Schools for boys	<i>ib.</i>	Church of England	42
Training Institutions	40	Church of Scotland	<i>ib.</i>
Girls' Schools	<i>ib.</i>	Roman Catholic Church	<i>ib.</i>
Education in the Agencies ..	<i>ib.</i>	2. ECCLESIASTICAL—	
3. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—		Church Missionary Society	<i>ib.</i>
Books	<i>ib.</i>	Church of England Zenana Mission ...	<i>ib.</i>
Newspapers	<i>ib.</i>	3. CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—	
Executive action	<i>ib.</i>	Establishment	43
4. LITERARY SOCIETIES	<i>ib.</i>	Diseases and their treatment	<i>ib.</i>
5. ARTS AND SCIENCES	<i>ib.</i>	Breeding operations	<i>ib.</i>
		Cattle-breeding	<i>ib.</i>
		Sheep breeding	<i>ib.</i>
		4. STATIONERY	<i>ib.</i>
		5. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	
		GOVERNMENT PRESS—	
		Establishment	<i>ib.</i>

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR
1920-21.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. FRONTIER affairs have been described in detail in a separate report. Except in the northern sector of the border, comprising Buner, Dir and Swat and the Mohmand country, our relations with the tribes were by no means peaceful. The Afridis, Orakzais and Wazirs, who had been demoralized by the outbreak of war with Afghanistan, continued, in response to subtle instigation, to raid the neighbouring settled districts of the Province. The campaign in Mahsud country was firmly pressed and our troops established a permanent camp at Ladha, in close proximity to Makin. The Mahsuds, who had opposed our advance with stubborn bravery, were slow to admit defeat but were gradually brought to a recognition of the inevitable and the greater part of the tribe submitted to our terms before the close of the year. The Wazirs of the lower portion of the Tochi Valley also paid up their fines and resumed friendly relations with Government. A military force advanced from Miranshah to Datta Khel, in Upper Tochi, but had to be withdrawn prematurely for service on the Mahsud border, and our occupation of the valley continued therefore only up to Miranshah. There was a local outbreak by the tribes of the Black Mountain, bordering on the Hazara District, but it was easily quelled by a small force from Abbottabad with the assistance of aircraft.

Frontier
Affairs.

The political agitation set on foot in India in connection with the Rowlatt Bill culminated during the year in the *Hijrat* movement, as a result of which several thousands of inhabitants of the Peshawar District went to Afghanistan, other districts of the Province being also affected in minor degree. The disillusioned emigrants returned after a few months in a state of utter destitution and arrangements were undertaken with a view to re-settling them in their homes and giving them a fresh start.

2. The existing Militia Corps and the Frontier Constabulary continued to carry out their duties satisfactorily. A corps of a thousand local Levies was raised in the Kohat District to cope with the activities of Afridi, Orakzai and Wazir raiding gangs and a body of local *khassadars* was also enlisted from friendly sections of the Afridis to deal with raiders from unfriendly sections of the same tribe. Both corps did valuable work.

Frontier
Militia Corps,
etc.

3. Agricultural conditions generally were adverse throughout the Province, owing to severe drought, and the total sown area was 25 per cent. below normal. Prices were so high as to bear no relation to normal rates, the unfavourable climatic causes being reinforced by local factors, such as the military operations in South Waziristan and the *Hijrat* movement.

Condition of
the people.

**Realization
of the
revenue.**

4. The fixed revenue collections amounted to 93·4 of the total demand as against 98·5 last year. The collections on account of Fluctuating Land Revenue were Rs. 1,64,386 as against Rs. 1,23,555 last year, the increase being due to better crops in the Dera Ismail Khan District to which this form of revenue is in the main confined.

**Police and
Crime**

5. A further increase has to be recorded in the returns of serious crime, the principal causes being trans-border unrest and scarcity and high prices, in combination with general disregard for human life and an easy familiarity with violence in the minds of the comparatively large proportion of the male inhabitants who fought in the war. Given calm in the Indian continent and the border land merely ruffled by occasional local storms, the criminal records of the Province, though never lacking a certain distinction, plainly reflect the advance of the *pax Britannica*. Latterly the influences from India have not been sedative while on the other flank the Province has been exposed to the disruptive force of an Afghan War and widespread tribal hostility; these causes were inevitably reflected in the criminal statistics for the year and they were further accentuated by the *Khilafat* and *Hijrat* movements. In the circumstances the criminal record reveals no test of Police working. The burden on the Police force was unprecedentedly heavy throughout the year and it was borne with unfailing courage and loyalty.

Jails.

6. There was a further increase in the jail population during the year and there was no diminution in the difficulties caused by overcrowding. There were no escapes by convicts and only two abortive attempts to escape were made. The health of the jail population was good, the average number of sick being 24 *per mille* as against a ratio of 22 last year.

Civil Justice.

7. The total figures of suits in the Province show a very slight decline, mainly due to a falling off in the Hazara and Bannu districts where political conditions were unsettled. The total value of suits increased from 63 lakhs to 85, illustrating the continued rise in value of houses and landed property throughout the Province. A satisfactory feature is the decline, from 39 to 33 per cent, in the proportion of suits brought by the money-lending class against agriculturists.

Registration.

8. It is noteworthy that whereas the total registration of instruments affecting immovable property showed an increase of only ·4 per cent., the value of property alienated thereunder rose from 154·82 lakhs to 197·15 lakhs, showing an advance of ·27 per cent. No other point calls for comment.

**Municipal
administra-
tion and
Working of
District
Boards.**

9. The working of these institutions proceeded on normal lines and was as satisfactory as could be expected. The closing balance of the District Boards decreased by 1½ lakhs, expenditure having increased with the general rise of salaries and prices and the sources of income having remained stationary. The balances of the Municipalities at the close of the year were Rs. 19,16,769 in cash and Rs. 5,58,820 in securities against Rs. 12,44,430 and Rs. 10,13,416 respectively last year. The decrease in the invested balance was due to the repayment of War Bonds.

**Weather and
Crops.**

10. Rainfall during May and June 1920 was below normal and sowing operations, especially on the unirrigated tracts, were adversely affected throughout the Province. In July, August and September the average rainfall was below normal except in the Kurram Agency and the final result of an unfavourable season was the failure of a very large area of sown crops, especially on unirrigated lands. October and November were practically rainless and rain was scanty in December and January. Thus the season was most

unfavourable for Rabi sowings. The total sown area was 25 per cent. less than normal and the Kharif harvest was 12 per cent. and the Rabi 31 per cent. below the average. The year was a bad one for cattle and large numbers were sold and slaughtered owing to scarcity of fodder. The abnormally severe drought was a great trial to the agricultural population, who had to dispose of their plough cattle in many tracts in order to find money to buy food. Seed stocks were mostly consumed as food and in some parts, particularly the Derajat, agriculture received a severe set back.

11. The revision of the existing working plans for afforestation were again unavoidably postponed although the necessity for revision is becoming increasingly urgent. There was a large rise in the number of fire cases, owing to the exceptionally dry winter which facilitated the burning of certain areas of the high level forests. There was a slight increase in the total number of forest cases as compared with last year.

Forests.

12. The total volume of trade (including treasure) fell during the year by about 47 lakhs or approximately 12 per cent. The decrease admits of ready explanation, being mainly due to the Bolshevik revolution in Bokhara which has completely ruined the Peshawar trade with Central Asia. Indian merchants in Peshawar were very hard hit by the confiscation of valuable stocks in Bokhara and elsewhere and many of the leading Peshawar firms are on the verge of bankruptcy.

External
Land Trade.

The trade of South Waziristan showed an extraordinary expansion of 57 and 73 lakhs in imports and exports respectively, due to the raising of the blockade against the tribes in Waziristan who accepted our terms.

13. The areas irrigated and matured amounted to 360,940 acres and 348,228 acres respectively as compared with 366,710 and 355,706 last year. The Kharif irrigated area showed a decrease of 28,254 acres, mainly attributable to the *Hijrat* movement. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,33,977 as against Rs. 4,25,684 in the previous year.

Irrigation.

14. For the second time licenses were put up to auction by free competition and the income which had gone up from Rs. 5,78,832 in 1918-19 to Rs. 8,55,061 in 1919-20 further rose to Rs. 10,87,454. In regard to opium there was a considerable decrease in the sales for the year owing to bumper poppy crops in Ningrahar and a consequent large extension of smuggling.

Excise and
Opium.

The illicit trade in cocaine shows no signs of decreasing and it is feared that the cocaine habit is spreading, specially in Peshawar, where five strong gangs of smugglers were at work. In this connection two important cases were successfully prosecuted by the Excise Department.

15. There was a general improvement in the health of the Province as a whole during the year under review. Abnormal mortality due to epidemics was confined to plague and small-pox. Plague occurred only in the Peshawar District and 732 deaths were reported. The mortality from small-pox was more serious, amounting to 2,051 deaths as against 1,204 in 1919 and 81 in 1918. More than half the total mortality under this head occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Sanitation
and Medical.

During the year the daily average number of out-patients at dispensaries fell to 2,911.24 which is less by 160 than the daily average in 1919. The number of in-patients remained practically the same. It is proposed to enlarge the Egerton Hospital in Peshawar City but at the close of the year the difficulty of acquiring the necessary land had not been surmounted.

16. The number of vaccinations performed decreased by 13 per cent. and the main reason for this falling off is reported, by the Chief Medical Officer, to be discontent among the vaccination staff, caused by the inadequacy of their pay. The results are somewhat disappointing.

Vaccination.

Education.

17. Education was seriously obstructed during the year by a number of causes, partly economic and partly political. During the summer 75 teachers of the Peshawar and Hazara districts went away to Afghanistan in connection with the *Hijrat* movement. In August political troubles arose in the Hazara District and the working of the schools was dislocated for a short period.

A scheme for the revision of teachers' salaries was sanctioned in November and came into effect from July 1st, 1920, and afforded great relief, but it cannot be said that masters, as a class, are contented with the increase.

There was a satisfactory increase generally in the various grades of institutions and the total number of students of all grades increased by 5,102. Expenditure on education rose from Rs. 12,42,097 in 1919-20 to Rs. 14,60,370.

PART II.

CHAPTER I. POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See Part II, pages 1—5 of the Report for 1911-12.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See Part II, pages 5—14 of the Report for 1911-12.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See Part II, page 14 of the Report for 1911-12.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See Part II, pages 14—19 of the Report for 1911-12.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See Part II, page 20 of the Report for 1911-12.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See Part II, pages 20-21 of the Report for 1911-12.)

7. Details of the Census — Tribes and Languages.

(See Part II, pages 21—28 of the Report for 1911-12.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The office of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor. **Personal.**
General was held by the Hon'ble Sir Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I. O. S.,
up to the 7th March 1921, and by the Hon'ble Sir John Maffey, K.C.V.O.,
C.S.I., C.I.E., I. O. S., who continued in charge till the close of the year.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

3. The abnormally severe drought experienced during the year under report was a great trial to the agricultural population, who had to dispose of their plough cattle in many tracts in order to raise money to buy food. Seed stocks were mostly consumed as food and in some parts, particularly the

Derajat, agriculture received a severe set-back. The condition of the agricultural population was generally very unsatisfactory throughout the Province, as both the Kharif and Rabi harvests were poor and the supply of water and fodder was insufficient on account of prolonged drought. The wages of labourers continued to show an upward tendency except at the time of the spring harvest when owing to the influx from across the border labour was for a time plentiful and cheap. The demand for unskilled labour was keen in Dera Ismail Khan in connection with the construction of public and private works. A casual labourer was able to earn between Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 1-0-0 per day, and many cultivators finding this method of livelihood more certain and profitable than agriculture showed a tendency to abandon their lands. Owing to the failure of the rains fodder was generally scarce in all districts and the Kurram Agency. In the Hazara District there was a serious scarcity of fodder during the year which necessitated the import of *bhoosa* from the Punjab. The general condition of live-stock in this district was deplorable. In the latter part of the year water was not procurable in the Daman tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with the result that it was practically deserted. There was also great scarcity of drinking water in many villages of the Kohat District and in the unirrigated tracts of the Bannu District.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for the revenue year 1st October 1919 to 30th September 1920 and in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

1. Realization of the Revenue.

4. The total demand on account of Fixed Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 19,01,830 against Rs. 18,89,999 last year, while the total collections amounted to Rs. 17,76,418 or 93·4 per cent. of the demand, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,412 at the close of the year. Of the previous year's arrears Rs. 12,648 were collected during the year under report and the balance uncollected stood as under :—

Fixed Land Revenue.

	Rs.
Under suspension	6,018
Not under suspension	5,651
Irrecoverable	4,387
Total ...	16,056

The Peshawar District which is responsible for over 50 per cent. of the total Fixed Land Revenue demand of the Province has arrears amounting to Rs. 88,020. The *Hijrat* movement somewhat retarded collections. But the Deputy Commissioner reports that, "as usual, the big land-owners of the Peshawar and Charsadda tahsils are the principal defaulters." Pressure has since been brought to bear on them, with the result that subsequent reports received after the close of the year under report indicate a large decrease in the arrears.

5. In the Bannu District there was a balance of Rs. 8,827 of suspended revenue brought forward from 1918-19. No suspensions were necessary during the year and Rs. 2,809 of suspended revenue were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,018 at the close of the year under report. A remission of Rs. 781 only was granted during the year on account of calamities of season against Rs. 2,193 in the year previous.

6. The collections on account of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue were Rs. 1,64,386 and Rs. 82,450 respectively against Rs. 1,23,555 and Rs. 1,80,710 in 1918-19. The increase of Rs. 40,831 in the Fluctuating Land Revenue is confined to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where crops were better owing to more frequent floods in the hill torrents there.

Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue

7. The large decrease under Miscellaneous Land Revenue from Rs. 1,80,710 in 1918-19 to Rs. 82,450 in the year under report is shared by all the districts and the Kurram Agency. In Hazara it is due to drought and to the small number of fines imposed under Sections 36 and 37 of the Hazara Forest Regulations. In Peshawar the surcharge on export of food-grains from the Province was abolished. In the Bannu District there were no sale-proceeds on outlaws' lands confiscated to Government, while in the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts and the Kurram Agency there was a big drop in the receipts from Tirni, due to restrictions placed upon Gilzais entering British territory as a result of the Frontier operations.

8. Collections during the year under the heads "Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue" on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 6,628, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 24,118 at the close of the year.

9. The total number of coercive processes issued for or against Lumbardars was 1,740 as compared with 1,609 in the preceding year. The amount of arrears for the realization of which processes were issued was Rs. 3,08,365 against Rs. 2,55,535 in the preceding year. Actual recoveries through these processes amounted to Rs. 2,61,998 against Rs. 2,32,495 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous.

10. There was a slight rise in land revenue assignments, which were Rs. 4,82,084 or 19·4 per cent. of the total revenue as against Rs. 4,25,196 or 17·8 per cent. in 1918-19.

Surveys and
Settlements.

11. The Rectangular Survey of 9 villages irrigated by the Swat River Canal in the Swabi Tahsil of the Peshawar District was completed during the year. Extension of this work to other villages has now begun.

Land
Records.

12. The total number of Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris was the same as last year, *viz.* 897. The number of Patwaris retired, died, dismissed or reduce was 146 against 182 in the preceding year. Of the total number of Patwaris 434 or 48 per cent. are agriculturists which is satisfactory. The revision of salaries effected from 1st April 1920 was not well accepted and much discontent followed. As already observed, it is hoped further to ameliorate the condition of service in the near future. The *Khilafat* movement during 1920 resulted in some resignations from Patwaris, but no appreciable effect resulted. Fifty-seven new appointments were made during the year under report. Of these 40 were given to agriculturists and 17 to others. One Patwari was promoted to Kanungo and 2 were taken on the District Staff. The annual returns were filed on due date in all districts except Peshawar, where they were delayed owing to the *Hijrat* movement. Rs. 3,050 were allotted to districts for expenditure on *Patwarkhanas* and necessary repairs were carried out. The total cost of the Patwari establishment, including stationery, survey equipment, gratuities and other charges amounted to Rs. 1,82,478 during the year under report against Rs. 1,39,354 in the preceding year. The average cost per Patwari amounted to Rs. 203 per annum as compared with Rs. 155 in the preceding year.

13. There were 2 Kanungo vacancies, of which 1 was filled from the Patwaris list. One Kanungo was appointed Naib Tahsildar during the year.

14. Mutation work was again heavy in the districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu, where unattested mutations were 10,604, 7,891 and 8,565 respectively. The arrears in the Hazara District are reported to be due to the frequent changes of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, a matter which was unavoidable owing to local conditions. In the Peshawar and Bannu districts work was somewhat dislocated owing to the *Hijrat* movement and a temporary strike of the Patwari and Kanungo staff. In the circumstances, the disposals of mutation work were on the whole satisfactory.

15. The annual papers and detailed *jamabandis* were punctually prepared and filed in all the districts with the exception of 6 villages in the Kohat District. Out of 802 *jamabandis* prepared during the year under report, 195 were attested by Collectors and their assistants as compared with 102 out of 767 in the previous year.

Wards'
Estates.

16. The total number of estates under the control of the Court of Wards was the same as last year, namely three — Agror and Khanpur in the Hazara District and Topi in the Peshawar District. The Khanpur estate was, however, reduced to nearly half its size owing to the release of the share of Raja Safdar Jang from 1st October 1919, *vide* paragraph 17 below. The total area of the estates remaining under management during the year was 27,509 acres and the cultivated area 13,734 acres as against 37,480 and 16,479 acres respectively in the previous year. The decrease is due to the release of a half share in the Khanpur estate. The Agror estate shows increases of 559 and 323 acres in the total and cultivated areas respectively, consequent on the enforcement of the revised settlement of the Agror Valley during the year under report. The total assets of the three estates at the close of the year were valued at Rs. 50,82,294 as compared with Rs. 53,55,539 in the last year. Taken individually, the Agror estate shows an improvement of Rs. 1,38,548 due to the increase in the estimated value of land and house property owing to the revised settlement and the Topi estate an increase of Rs. 3,61·7 owing to savings during the year; while the Khanpur estate exhibits a decrease of Rs. 4,15,410 in consequence of the release of half the property to Raja Safdar Jang. The

total cash balance at the credit of the three estates at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,265 only as against Rs 67,334 at the end of the last year. A sum of Rs 22,092 was invested in Government securities during the year, namely, Rs. 10,000 by the Khanpur estate and Rs. 12,092 by the Topi estate. The total investments in Government paper on behalf of these two estates now amount to Rs. 73,592 excluding securities valued at Rs. 40,000 handed over to Safdar Jang on his release. The only liabilities of the estates on 30th September 1920 were Rs. 825 due to Government on account of arrears of ward's rate and audit fees and Rs. 1,000 due to other persons. The total income of the estates under management during the year under report was Rs. 58,648 against Rs. 83,831 in the preceding year. The decrease occurs in the Khanpur estate and is due to the reason already stated. The Agror estate shows a slight increase in cash rents in consequence of the revised settlement. The rise of Rs. 3,284 in the Topi estate is chiefly noticed under the heads "income from loans," "cash rents" and "sale of grain, etc." The total expenditure in the year was Rs. 1,02,718 against Rs. 56,704 in the last year.

17. The share of Raja Safdar Jang, second son of the late Raja Jahandad Khan of Khanpur, was released from the superintendence of the Court of Wards from the 1st October 1919. On release he received a landed estate of 7,429 acres valued at about three and a half lakhs with a net annual income of Rs. 8,200 and a bungalow worth about Rs. 4,000. He further received a capital sum of Rs. 40,000 invested in Government stock, producing Rs. 2,100 per annum interest as well as a sum of Rs. 32,674 in cash and jewellery. Thus the total assets handed over to Safdar Jang on release amounted to Rs. 4,26,674 as compared with Rs. 3,47,243 on assumption of charge. It is apparent, therefore, that the Court of Wards management has proved very beneficial to the ward.

18. Rs 33,800 and Rs. 2,17,687 were advanced respectively under the Land Improvement Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act against Rs. 16,590 and Rs. 3,56,035 in the preceding year. The decrease under the latter is a resultant of the want of timely rains at sowing time. Rs. 3,38,287 (Rs. 3,12,232 principal and Rs. 26,055 interest) were due for collection within the year. Of this Rs. 2,91,997 were collected, Rs 7,198 were suspended and there was thus an amount of Rs. 39,092 (Rs. 35,810 principal and Rs. 3,282 interest) overdue at the close of the year. Nine certificates of protective leases were granted during the year. Seven new wells were sunk and an old one was repaired during the year at private expense against the construction of five new wells only in the preceding year. Takavi advances helped towards the construction of four new wells only against the construction of two new wells and the repair of an old one in the preceding year.

Advances to
cultivators.

19. Seventy-five applications for permanent alienations under Section 3 (2) of the Act were made during the year under report against 105 in the preceding year. Only 20 were sanctioned, namely 7 in Hazara, 4 in Bannu and 9 in Dera Ismail Khan. The Hazara cases covered an area of 23 acres, of which 14 acres were transferred to non-agriculturists for building purposes and 9 acres were acquired by Government for public purposes. No application was made for permission to alienate land permanently in favour of residents of Independent territory. One application was however made in the Bannu District by a Bhitanni Pathan of the neighbouring district of Dera Ismail Khan, but it was rejected.

Transfers.

20. The total number of transactions under gifts and exchanges rose from 1,766 in the previous year to 2,022 in the year under report and the area so transferred advanced from 13,278 acres to 21,400 acres. No gifts or other transfers, contrary to the provisions of the Act, were brought to notice.

21. The total area mortgaged with possession during the year amounted to 57,239 acres and the mortgage debt to Rs. 45,21,514 against 45,491 acres and Rs. 31,53,436 in the previous year. The increase is confined to the Hazara and Bannu districts. In the Dera Ismail Khan District the area mortgaged fell

Mortgages
and Sales.

ADMINISTRATION OF
THE LAND.

from 12,315 acres to 11,055 acres, a decrease of 1,260 acres but the mortgage money rose from Rs. 2,67,853 in 1918-19 to Rs. 3,65,525 in the year under report, which is attributed to the fact that there was an increase of 797 acres in the cultivated area mortgaged during the year. The total area redeemed during the year was 62,308 with a mortgage debt of Rs. 21,17,498 as compared with 49,631 acres and Rs. 22,47,878 respectively in the preceding year. The Hazara and Bannu districts exhibit an increase in the area redeemed, while the Dera Ismail Khan District shows a falling off. The amount discharged by redemption fell short of the debt raised during the year by new mortgages by Rs. 24,04,016. The average of the mortgaged money discharged works out to Rs. 53 per acre of cultivated land as compared with Rs. 120 per acre on cultivated land newly mortgaged during the year under report. The increase in the value of land is in consonance with the general all-round advance in prices.

22. The total area sold during the year was 33,333 acres assessed at Rs. 11,142 as against 29,598 acres assessed at Rs. 9,737 in 1918-19. The purchase money amounted to Rs. 31,06,460 against Rs. 28,74,062 in the previous year. In the Hazara District the area sold increased from 6,569 acres to 8,603 acres, while the value of the land declined from Rs. 11,79,603 to Rs. 11,60,092 due to the inferior quality of land sold. In the Bannu District both the area sold and the value thereof increased from 7,387 acres and Rs. 10,54,905 to 9,667 acres and Rs. 11,86,918 respectively. In the Dera Ismail Khan District the area sold declined by 574 acres, but the sale price went up from Rs. 6,39,554 to Rs. 7,59,450. This increase in the sale-proceeds is due to a larger percentage of the area sold being cultivated land, *viz.*, 33 per cent. as against 29 per cent. in the year previous.

Land Alienation Act.

23. The average mortgage price per acre of the total area mortgaged rose from Rs. 69 in the preceding year to Rs. 79 in the year under report and the sale price from Rs. 76 per acre to Rs. 93 per acre. In the districts of Hazara and Bannu, though the average mortgage price per acre has slightly risen, the sale price has considerably fallen as compared with last year due to transactions in inferior qualities of lands and, in the Bannu District, to valuable cultivated land being acquired for the extension of the Bannu Cantonment.

24. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes amounted to 54,023 acres as compared with 42,980 acres in the preceding year, while the area acquired by them in mortgage was 51,440 acres against 42,244 acres. Agriculturists thus sustained a loss of 2,583 acres on temporary transactions as compared with 736 acres last year. The Dera Ismail Khan District was chiefly responsible for this loss. The net area gained by sales by agriculturists was 131 acres as compared with 151 acres in the preceding year. In the Hazara District, Awans, Dilazaks, Gujars, Mishwanis, Mughals and Tanaulis have gained most both by mortgages and sales, while Kureshis, Pathans and Turks sustained much loss under both heads.

25. Of the total area redeemed 52,195 acres or 84 per cent. were redeemed by members of agriculturist tribes during the year under report as against 42,644 acres or 86 per cent. last year. The largest area amounting to 23,521 acres was this year again redeemed by Pathans in the Bannu District. In the Dera Ismail Khan District, Gandapur and other Pathans and in the Hazara District, Awans, Pathans, Swathis and Tanaulis gained by redemptions.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

[Further information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the Statistics of British India, Volume IV, Administration and Judicial (including area, population and local funds).]

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 33 of the Provincial Administration Report for 1911-12.)

2. Courts of Legislation.

26. No act especially affecting the North-West Frontier Province was passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the year under review.

3. Police and Crime.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police and Criminal Justice Administration Reports for the year ending 31st December 1920.]

27. There was a further rise in all classes of crime, including serious offences against the person. Many causes were at work to produce this result, of which the chief was the steadily increasing contempt for human life, caused by the easy familiarity of the population with the horrors of five years of war. Another important cause was the marked political upheaval experienced by the Province in connection with the *Hijrat* movement, which followed upon a long period of violent agitation in India. Prices of all necessities continued at a high level; a proportion of the people affected thereby was also stirred to emulation by the depredations of trans-frontier tribal gangs which were frequently attended by marked and material success. Mullas and local agitators instigated from down country held up the Government to hatred and contempt and the bonds of tradition and social discipline continued to loosen. All these causes continued to affect the general tranquility and to intensify the general disregard for law and order.

General.

28. The total number of true cognizable cases, classes I to VI (*i.e.*, column 14, Statement A, part I) dealt with by the Police during the year was 6,488 as against 5,955 in 1919, an increase of 533 cases. Eliminating class VI the figures are 5,439 as against 5,094 in 1919, an increase of 375 cases. The Kohat and Bannu districts are mainly responsible for this increase which is attributable to the unsettled conditions prevailing throughout the year.

Cognizable offences.

29. The details of the total of murder cases (644 as compared with 474 in 1919) are given as follows :—

Murder cases.

- (a) plunder in 104 cases,
- (b) relation between the sexes in 147 cases,
- (c) blood-feud in 101 cases,
- (d) land disputes in 33 cases,
- (e) other causes in 259 cases,

and no less than 136 of these murders are attributed to trans-border offenders.

30. The large increase in serious offences against the person is a matter of grave concern when one considers that even the 1919 figures were high.

A closer examination of the figures does not, unfortunately, allay anxiety in any way, for this increase of 470 cases includes no fewer than 170 additional cases of murder, 85 attempts at murder, 27 cases of culpable homicide, 56 cases of kidnapping and 55 offences of grievous hurt.

Dacoities.

31. Dacoities rose from 313 in 1919 to 438 during the year under report. Of this latter number no fewer than 320 were the work of trans-border offenders, leaving a balance of 118 internal dacoities as against 60 in 1919. Internal dacoities rose in the Peshawar District from 23 to 54 and in the Bannu District from 5 to 36; the behaviour of the Peshawar tribes improved slightly, while the Mahsuds' activities were considerably curbed by the military operations in South Waziristan. The behaviour of the Kohat and Bannu tribes was persistently criminal and gave the Police of those districts no peace. Omitting external dacoities, over which the Police have little or no control, our record of 118 internal dacoities shows a heavy rise, for which the Peshawar and Bannu districts are mainly responsible.

Kidnapping.

32. There were 132 cases of kidnapping during the year as against 54 in 1919. Seventy-four Hindus and 138 Muhammadans were kidnapped (as against 102 Hindus and 168 Muhammadans during the previous year) from which it would appear to be established that the question of religion no longer carries any weight with trans-border raiders, who carried off two Muhammadans to every one Hindu during the year.

Burglary.

33. There were 1,325 cases of burglary during the year compared with 1,370 in 1919, i.e., a decrease of 45 cases.

Theft.

34. There was practically no change in the total number of robberies during the year, while cases of grievous hurt increased from 276 to 331.

Investigation and Conviction.

35. The Police investigated 7,928 cases as against 7,292 in the previous year, the figures for true cases being 7,161 and 6,441 respectively. The percentage of convictions to trials showed a slight falling off from 67.8 to 60.7, and the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated showed a similar deterioration. While this result is depressing it must be recognized that border disturbance and political agitation have enormously increased the work of the Police and interfered with the performance of their normal functions.

Strength of the Police Force.

36. Consequent on the improved behaviour of Peshawar City the additional Police Force in that City was very considerably reduced with effect from 1st January 1920. For the same reason it was found practicable to affect still further reductions at the close of the year and at the present time less than one-half of the original Force of 1919 remains.

Proclaimed Offenders.

37. At the beginning of the year there were 1,371 proclaimed offenders on the register: 284 were added during the year, making a total of 1,655: of this number 33 were arrested and the names of 118 more were, for various reasons, struck off the register: there were, therefore, 1,504 proclaimed offenders on the register at the end of the year.

Criminal Investigation Department.

38. The *Khilafat* agitation and *Hijrat* movement threw an increased burden of labour on the shoulders of the Criminal Investigation Department. The work and loyalty of the Department during the ordeal left nothing to be desired.

Internal Administration.

39. The Force was practically up to strength throughout the year, the average number of vacancies being under 40. The extra cost of living resulted in a marked increase in resignations, which rose from 239 to 616. The number of educated men in the Force numbered 1,258 constituting a percentage of 23.3 of the total Force. The number of departmental punishments fell from 603 to 457 while the judicial convictions numbered 85 against 72 in the previous year.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

[For further particulars see the Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year ending 31st December 1920]

40. The number of cases received and examined during the year amounted to 180 as compared with 147 in the previous year. There was an

increase of 40 cases in medico-legal work and 31 articles were examined for purity and quality as against 38 in 1919. The number of human poisoning cases sent for investigation was 52, the same as in the previous year; of these 30 were fatal, opium and arsenic again being the chief agents. In cattle poisoning there was a further reduction of 8 cases, only 2 being sent up, both from Peshawar District. In one of these cases arsenic was deducted.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Criminal Justice Administration Report for the year ending 31st December 1920.]

41. The state of crime in the Province during the year 1920 was aggravated by causes both political and economic. In the Derajat and Kohat the conditions were entirely abnormal and it is not surprising that, in these portions of the Province, some startlingly high records were established. The hostile attitude of the tribes and their neighbourhood had its natural reaction on the people and must be held largely responsible for the increase of crime generally. While in Peshawar and Hazara the tension from without was less acute, internal crime continued to increase and gave cause for anxiety. The general causes have already been discussed in connection with the work of the Police in paragraph 27 above.

General.

42. The average duration of trials rose to 8 days from 7 in the preceding year. It was highest in Dera Ismail Khan, where the delay in the Tahsil Courts again affords room for criticism with an average of 19 days, compared with 20 in the previous year.

Duration of trials.

43. 2,759 persons were sentenced to imprisonment compared with 2,666 during the previous year, of whom 137 as against 124 were sentenced to simple imprisonment. The percentage of cases in which solitary confinement was awarded fell from 46 to 41.

Imprisonment awarded.

44. In offences relating to marriage only 85 persons were convicted out of 1,066 brought to trial, compared with 83 out of 991 in the preceding year. In view of the unsatisfactory result, the Judicial Commissioner remarks on the desirability of referring a greater proportion of such cases for settlement under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Matrimonial offences.

45. Sessions Judges passed sentence of death on 38 persons, including 3 whose cases were pending from last year, compared with 47 in 1919. In 23 the sentence was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner, in 5 it was commuted to transportation for life, and in one the conviction was altered to rigorous imprisonment. Five persons under sentence of death were acquitted and released.

Capital Offences.

46. There was a decrease in the number of persons who appealed to District Magistrates and the figures fell from 610 to 581. In 37 per cent. compared with 31 per cent. the sentence was reduced or reversed, it was enhanced in the case of 4 persons as against 6 in 1919. There was a further rise in the average duration of appeals from 17 to 18 days.

Appeals.

47. Applications for revision increased from 181 to 229.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of the Jails for the year ending 31st December 1920.]

48. The total population of all jails and lock-ups in the Province increased from 2,485 on 1st January 1920 to 2,566 on the 31st December 1920. The average number during the year increased from 2,402 to 2,639. Seventeen convicts were released on account of bodily infirmity, 31 gained release on other grounds by order of Government, 21 convicts were executed, and 637 were released under the remission rules.

Numbers of prisoners.

49. The total jail accommodation on 31st December 1920 was 2,566, an increase of 200 as compared with 2,366 in 1919. It is due to the addition

Accommodation.

of four new barracks constructed in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail in 1919 and occupied in 1920. The daily average number of convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners was 2,385. In addition to this a daily average of 174 political prisoners were detained in the Provincial jails. All the jails were overcrowded: Kohat jail throughout the year, the others for periods varying from 79 to 269 days. Prisoners in excess of accommodation were kept in tents within the precincts of the jails.

Health.

50. The daily average number of sick was 57 for all jails, giving a ratio of 24 per *mille*; 50 deaths occurred among prisoners of all classes (convicts, under-trial and civil), giving a ratio of 21.32 per *mille*. Admissions for malaria in all the jails were 567 as compared with 602 in 1919. Among these cases 5 deaths occurred. There were 42 admissions for pneumonia with 15 deaths. Thirty cases of tuberculosis were admitted in the Peshawar Jail, among whom there were 6 deaths. Quinine prophylaxis was in force in all jails from the beginning of September to the middle of November 1920.

Jail Establishment.

51. The number of offences committed by members of the jail staff shows an increase of 21 over last year's record and was 169 as compared with 148. There was no offence calling for special comment. The jailor at Abbottabad was severely reprimanded for illegally permitting an interview with a political prisoner, and three assistant jailors were punished for minor offences.

Conduct of convict population.

52. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 14 cases as against 3 in the preceding year. A total of 720 punishments was awarded against 780, the ratio to the average convict population varying from 52 in Abbottabad to 21 in Kohat.

Expenditure.

53. The total expenditure on the maintenance and guarding of prisoners for the year under report was Rs. 2,96,962 as compared with Rs. 2,74,552 in 1919. The cost per head of the total strength (convicts, under-trial and civil) for the year comes to Rs. 124-2-8 against Rs. 126-5-6 in the previous year.

Jail Industries.

54. A total cash profit of Rs. 35,069 was realised in connection with jail industries throughout the year, lithographic printing being again, of all branches, the most profitable.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Civil Justice Administration Report for the year ending 31st December 1920.]

Institutions.

55. The total number of suits instituted during 1920 was 26,573 compared with 26,860 in the previous year. Of these 19,650 were claims for money or movable property and 6,923 related to title. The tendency noticed last year of money suits to decline was maintained. In Peshawar litigation showed an all-round increase, a distinction which is shared with Dera Ismail Khan. In the former district the rise in suits for money is said to have been due to a desire on the part of creditors to recover debts from *Muhajarin* before they left British territory, but more probably was merely the result of a return to more normal conditions after the Martial Law period of the previous year. This view is supported by the fact that, with the exception of mortgage claims, land suits also increased.

Pre-emption.

56. Pre-emption suits showed a further increase pointing to an ever-growing eagerness to acquire land and, with the exception of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, the figures rose throughout the Province. In Peshawar the number of such suits increased from 910 to 1,062, in Bannu from 211 to 275, and in Kohat from 163 to 188. In Hazara there was a decrease of 52 cases and in Dera Ismail Khan of 7. This form of litigation still appeals irresistibly to the gambling spirit of the Pathan. In many cases there is a genuine desire to possess the land, in others the motive is to annoy and harass an enemy, and a third person is frequently financed for the purpose; but, on the whole, a check has been imposed on the speculative spirit by the more rigorous application of Section 19 of the Act, and the enormous rise in land values is the chief explanation of the increase in suits of this class.

57. The decrease in petty land litigation has been noticed already, but the average value of suits appreciated generally rising from Rs 219 to Rs. 322. The total value of suits increased from Rs. 68,15,739 to Rs. 85,59,525. An increase was shown in all districts, except Hazara, and affected practically every class of suit of a value exceeding Rs. 500. The figures illustrate the rising value of house and landed property throughout the Province.

58. The average duration of contested cases fell further from 29 to 27 days, but uncontested cases showed an increase from 24 to 26 days.

59. It is to be regretted that the constant instructions formulated with regard to the issue of commissions have been persistently disregarded by many of the Courts during the year under review. The number of commissions rose from 253 to 428, of which 301 were issued for the purpose of making local inquiries and 127 for the examination of accounts. After the improvement shown last year, this increased tendency on the part of many presiding officers to shirk their work by making it over to outsiders is more than disappointing.

60. A total of 27,623 suits were disposed of as against 27,322 during the preceding year. District Judges showed an increase of 72 in the number of their disposals. In Peshawar the outturn was poor owing to frequent changes of presiding officers and to the fact that they were called upon to do a certain amount of criminal work. The outturn of Assistant Commissioners declined appreciably; the bulk of the work was contributed by the Peshawar District, although the Assistant Commissioner of Mardan, with the pre-occupation of the *Hijrat* and other political duties, could take little part in it. Five Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners were employed in the disposal of purely civil suits. Much of the work was of poor quality and met with adverse criticism in the monthly reviews. As in the previous year, the services of the Bannu incumbent were utilized almost exclusively in criminal business. The addition of two Extra Assistant Commissioners to the Peshawar District, one at headquarters and the other at Nowshera, made little difference to the figures in that district. The Honorary Civil Judges again rendered valuable assistance: 513 appeals were disposed of by District Judges compared with 506 in the preceding year. The orders of the trial Court were modified or reversed in 36 per cent. of cases as against 34 per cent. The percentage of interference was the highest in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan (42 per cent.) and the lowest in Kohat where it dropped from 84 to 24. The average duration fell from 26 days to 23. In the Divisional Courts regular appellate decisions rose from 736 to 1,385. The average duration was 219 days as against 209 in the preceding year.

61. The improvement in execution work noticed in recent years was maintained. The total number of applications was 21,166 compared with 21,353, of which 18,393 were disposed of, compared with 19,255. The percentage of decrees satisfied in full rose from 35 to 37 and of those satisfied in part from 14 to 15. The percentage of wholly infructuous decrees fell from 51 to 48. Of Rs. 26,35,769 under realization the sum of Rs. 12,25,204, or 46 per cent. as last year, was recovered. These results must be considered satisfactory.

62. The number of processes, civil, criminal and revenue, served by the Process-serving Agency, rose from 259,398 to 270,367. The income from fees increased from Rs. 68,130 to Rs. 71,922 and the expenditure from Rs. 46,321 to Rs. 60,056. This increase in the expenditure is due to the general revision of pay sanctioned in March 1920. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding better pay and prospects, the Process-serving Agency shows little improvement.

63. The number of applications for an adjudication in insolvency receded again from 134 to 121, of which only 23 were granted. The improvement noticed in the preceding year's work of District Judges has been steadily maintained.

64. The number of applications under the Guardians and Wards Act fell from 296 to 217. The decrease was general but was especially marked in Bannu where the figures fell from 144 to 91.

7. Registration.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report on Registration for the period ending 31st December 1920]

Compulsory
registration.

65. The total number of instruments affecting immovable property registered during the year was 13,329 against 13,266, showing a small increase of 63 or 4 per cent. The value of the property alienated thereunder went up from 154·82 lakhs to 197·15 lakhs, showing an advance of 42·33 lakhs or of 27 per cent. Gifts have decreased both in number and value, sales have diminished in number but increased in value; the number of mortgages has remained stationary, but the value of the property affected thereby has increased considerably. Perpetual leases have been registered only in the Hazara District, as in the last year, and their number was 41 as against 34. Temporary leases have risen both in number and value and most of the increase has occurred in the Peshawar District and is attributed to the *Hijrat* movement. The variations in other districts are small and are due to local causes.

Optional
registration.

66. The number of optional registrations affecting immovable property decreased by 18 but their value increased from 1·08 lakhs to 1·70 lakhs or by about 58 per cent., owing to the registration of a number of documents of high value in the Peshawar District. Transactions affecting movable property rose from 642 to 767; their value, however, fell from 1·45 lakhs to 1·37 lakhs.

Income and
expenditure.

67. The total income rose from Rs. 68,084 to Rs. 74,052. The increase follows the expansion in business but the rise in the value of the property is the chief factor. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,155 as compared with Rs. 17,010 in 1919, an increase of Rs. 5,145 or 30·2 per cent.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of District Boards for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

Working of
the Boards.

68. No change of any importance occurred in the constitution of the District Boards during the year under review. Appointment of members continues to be made by nomination and no public demand has so far appeared for the introduction of the Elective System. Seats on the Board are sought for, more as a mark of honour than from any real interest in the work of the Boards. The district reports are, as usual, stereotyped and contain little of interest. In some cases remarks which in last year's report were repeated *verbatim* from the district reports of the previous year have again been introduced. Except in Hazara and Bannu, the average attendance of both official and non-official members nowhere exceeded 50 per cent. In fact in Peshawar it was only 45 or 34 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazara reports that the work of the members on the whole has been as satisfactory as could be expected in the circumstances of their limited opportunities. Some members have become apathetic and do not even take the trouble to attend the meetings regularly.

Education.

69. In regard to education 1 new school for girls and 15 new primary schools for boys were opened in the Peshawar District and 6 primary schools were converted into middle schools in the same district. One girls' school and 5 boys' schools were opened and the status of 3 primary schools was raised to that of lower middle in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Five new primary schools were started in the Bannu District.

Horse and
cattle
breeding.

70. Cattle-breeding received further encouragement in the districts of Peshawar, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan where more bulls of the Dhanni breed were purchased and handed over to leading gentlemen of the districts. In the Hazara District the Dhanni bulls were not found suitable being too large for hilly tracts, and the fact is said to have been brought to the notice of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Owing to the scarcity

of fodder in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts no Horse Shows and Cattle Fairs were held. In other districts they were held as usual and were well attended. The Kohat report contains a remark that the bills for the Show held in October 1920 have not been paid for want of funds. The Board shows a closing balance of Rs. 34,368 for the year 1920. There would seem to be no reason why the bills should not have been paid. No new works of any importance were constructed by the Boards during the year under report. The total expenditure on public works was less than half of that on education and nearly one-third of the expenditure on public works was spent on repairs to roads.

71. The total income of the District Boards, excluding debt head transactions, amounted to Rs. 8,59,631 against Rs. 7,85,904 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 9,87,832 against Rs. 7,73,336. The variations under the principal heads are as follows:—

Income and
expenditure.

- (i) *VI—Local rates.*—The income amounted to Rs. 1,97,931 against Rs. 2,00,764 last year. The decrease mainly occurred in the Hazara and Peshawar districts where receipts from land revenue were less than in the previous year. In the former district full local rate could not be realised on account of drought, while in the latter district the decrease was due to the *Hijrat* movement. The Dera Ismail Khan District, however, shows an increase which was due to a better Rabi harvest. The other districts show petty decreases which do not call for any remarks.
- (ii) *XIX and 22—Education.*—Both the income and expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 3,72,918 and Rs. 4,09,880 to Rs. 4,82,525 and Rs. 5,01,880 respectively. The increase in the former is due to additional grants for revising the pay of the educational staff, while in the latter it is occasioned by the opening of new schools and the increased pay of teachers.
- (iii) *XX and 24—Medical.*—The income under this head rose from Rs. 31,534 to Rs. 32,019 and the expenditure from Rs. 77,378 to Rs. 90,983. The increase in income is small and calls for no remarks. The increase in expenditure mainly occurred in the districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, and was due to the revision of pay of the establishment and rise in the price of medicines and drugs. It will necessitate an addition to the Government subsidy under this head.
- (iv) *XXI and 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The income amounted to Rs. 7,038 against Rs. 6,584 last year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 53,651 to Rs. 65,667. The increase in expenditure is due to the revision of the pay of the veterinary and other establishments and to the purchase of bulls.
- (v) *XXX and 43—Irrigation Minor Works.*—This head relates to the Peshawar District only. The total demand for the year creditable to the district fund was Rs. 12,261 as against Rs. 10,872 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,389. The arrears for the last year amounted to Rs. 14,406 and the total amount for realization during the year was thus Rs. 26,667. Out of this amount Rs. 8,228 only were realized. The outstanding balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,439 which is unsatisfactory. The expenditure on canals amounted to Rs. 7,447 against Rs. 11,319. The figures of net demand and expenditure show a profit of Rs. 4,814 or 209 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 23,000, but the gain appears to be illusory as silt clearance and other works were not paid for within the year.
- (vi) *XXXI and 45—Civil Works.*—The income decreased from Rs. 1,25,939 to Rs. 87,546. The marked decrease (Rs. 60,182) is to be found in the district of Peshawar, where it was due to

the fact that Government grants amounting to Rs. 58,477 were received last year, while none were made this year. On the other hand, Dera Ismail Khan District shows an increase of Rs 24,687, due to the receipt of larger grants from Government for the construction of new vernacular schools. The other districts show small variations which do not call for any remarks. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,81,953 to Rs. 2,76,799. The increase in expenditure is shared by all the districts and was due to larger expenditure on buildings.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

Working
of the
Committees.

72. There was no change in the number and constitution of the Municipal Committees. The question of constituting a Municipality at Mansehra Town in the Hazara District is under consideration. The various Municipalities and Notified Areas held 130 ordinary and 39 special meetings during the year as compared with 120 ordinary and 38 special meetings held last year. No Municipality held less than the prescribed number of ordinary meetings (12), except Haripur, where 11 ordinary meetings were held. The reason given for this decrease is that there was no business to do during the month of April 1920 and consequently no meeting was held in that month. The attendance of non-official members at meetings shows a falling off in all Municipalities except Kohat, and it also fell in the Becketganj-Khwajaganj Notified Area Committee. The decrease is most marked in Haripur, *viz.*, 23 per cent., and this is said to be due to the vacancies caused by the death of two members being left unfilled. In Peshawar there was a decrease of 15 per cent. and this was due to some of the members being ill or otherwise unable to attend the meetings. The percentage fell in the Becketganj-Khwajaganj Notified Area by 21, and no reason is given in the district report for this decrease. The number of members of the last named committee was raised by two towards the end of the year and it is hoped that the infusion of new blood will show better results in this respect in future. No meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum, and there was no occasion to set aside the proceedings of any committee. The proposal to resort to election in respect of the Peshawar Municipality has, for the time, been abandoned in deference to the opinion of most responsible people in Peshawar that the system is unsuited to a frontier city.

Income and
expenditure

73. The percentage of expenditure on education has fallen in all Municipalities. The decrease in Haripur (3.38 per cent.) and Abbottabad (5.65 per cent.) is said to be due to the increase in the expenditure of these committees on other objects, *viz.*, on the purchase of Treasury bills, opening of cheap grain shops, construction of drains and pavement of streets, etc. The percentage in the case of Abbottabad, *viz.*, 1.70, is very low and compares unfavourably with the expenditure in the other Municipalities of the Province. The income from octroi increased from Rs 7,85,864 to Rs. 8,67,690 during the year under report. The increase occurred in all Municipalities and is caused by the further rise of prices. Octroi refunds rose from Rs. 3,22,329 to Rs 3,70,637. The increase chiefly occurred in Peshawar and was due to the re-opening of exports to Kabul in consequence of resumption of trade with Afghanistan. The income from other taxes and rates rose from Rs. 6,309 to Rs. 8,312. The income from "taxation and other sources" of the Notified Areas also rose from Rs. 1,22,908 to Rs. 2,16,521. The chief increases were in Becketganj-Khwajaganj (Rs. 39,795), Nowshera Kalan (Rs. 6,694), Tank (Rs. 31,032) and Kulachi (Rs 9,657). The increase in Becketganj-Khwajaganj is due to the grant of a sum of Rs. 40,000 by the Local Administration for the construction of a High School at Mardan. Similarly the increase in the income of the Nowshera Kalan Notified Area is due to the grant by Government of Rs. 3,000 for the years 1919-20 and. 1920-21 to compensate the committee for

the loss anticipated by exempting the agricultural classes from payment of house-tax and also to recovery of arrears of house-tax from non-agriculturists. Of the increases in Tank and Kulachi Rs. 19,087 and Rs. 1,061, respectively, were from Octroi. The Notified Area of Nawanshahr, the income of which is almost entirely derived from house-tax, has had for three years a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, and during the year under report had to liquidate a part of its invested capital to meet current expenditure. The house-tax is extremely unpopular in the area and the Deputy Commissioner states that proposals will shortly be submitted for the reimposition of octroi. The rates of house and shop taxes levied in Lakki were modified during the year.

74. The balances of the Municipalities at the close of the year were Rs. 19,16 769 in cash and Rs. 5,58,820 in securities against Rs. 12,44,430 and Rs. 10,13,416 respectively, last year. The decrease in the invested balance is due to the repayment of War Bonds worth Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 2,07,500 to the Peshawar and Bannu Municipalities, respectively. The balances of the Notified Areas were Rs. 1,64,515 in cash and Rs. 70,850 in securities against Rs. 90,532 and Rs. 70,850, respectively, last year.

Closing
balances.



CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further particulars will be found in the Provincial Land Report for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1920.]

Wheat.

75. The year under report was favourable to wheat. The rainfall was exceptionally good and the harvest weather excellent. The principal wheats experimented with at Tarnab were Australian Federation, Hard Federation, a variety derived by selection from the former, and Pusa No. 4. It has been found that "Australian Federation" is more suitable than Pusa No. 4 for very rich land. The yield, 40 maunds per acre, is believed to be the highest obtained in India on any large field. The seed of "Hard Federation" was not received till 20th December 1919. Despite the lateness of the season it germinated perfectly in the germination test. The grain was sound and plump, but the ears shattered more than in the parent variety owing to the late sowing and consequent quick ripening. "Hard Federation" will be tried on a large area at Tarnab in 1920-21. The "Pusa No. 4" crop did not lodge and had very little rust. No irrigation was given after sowing. Pusa No. 4 is a wheat which markedly responds to judicious irrigation. Grown without irrigation it yields mottled grain, but with moderate watering, say twice after sowing, the grain is big, plump and attractive. By far the most important result of the work on wheat at Tarnab is that "Pusa No. 4" has been accepted by the cultivators of good irrigated land almost throughout the Province. It was harvested on no less than 40,000 acres in the year under report. On the very best irrigated land under really good cultivation, Federation can be depended on to yield an upstanding crop of over 30 maunds per acre in almost any year. To get the best result these two varieties must be grown pure.

Sugarcane.

76. The tests which have been in progress at Tarnab for some years in "windrowing" cane were continued by an Imperial Assistant Chemist in the cane-crushing season and the results will shortly be published by the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. The trials of different canes so far completed have shown that "Barbados No. 256" and "Assam Red" are superior to Peshawar Paunda. The former two varieties are more vigorous and upright in habit, yield heavier crops and flourish with less irrigation than the latter. The Barbados variety unfortunately splits badly. The Red Assam cane has not shown any defect. If it yields good "gur" it may displace the local "Paunda." The use of the Rajah plough in earthing up sugarcane appears to be more economical than the spade.

Clover.

77. The series of tests which have been in progress at Tarnab for several years have shown that Berseem yields much more fodder than *shaftal*. At the same time the land is benefited quite as much by Berseem as by *shaftal*. Berseem, the new clover, less readily induces "Tympanitis" in cattle than *shaftal*. Either of the clovers if sown about the 15th September yields five good cuttings and a crop of seed by the end of June.

Cattle.

78. The herd of Awankari cattle at Tarnab is thriving and giving good results. Except for occasional attacks of foot-and-mouth disease, the cattle have remained in perfect health throughout the year. The pure Awankari stud bulls kept at the farm are popular among breeders in the neighbourhood. The local breed of cattle is to some extent being improved by crossing with these bulls, but land-holders have not hitherto made any attempt to introduce the pure breed.

79. The Hashtnagari breed of ewes crossed by the Pusht-i-Koh ram are giving satisfactory results at Tarnab. The cross-bred sheep are superior to the local breed in all respects, *viz.* rate of growth and quantity and quality of fleece, and the breed is gaining favour with local shepherds. About 10 cross-bred rams were allotted to well-known flocks of ewes last autumn in the Charsadda and Mardan tahsils and the lambs are very promising.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in (1) the Provincial Report on Season and Crops for the year ending 31st March 1921; (2) the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I, Tables II, and III; (3) Estimate of area and yield of certain principal crops in India; (4) Prices and wages in India; and (5) Variation in India Price Levels]

80. The rainfall during the month of May 1920 was below the average in all districts except Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. In June it was again below the normal in all districts except Dera Ismail Khan, while in Bannu and the Tochi Agency no rain fell at all in this month. Thus sowing operations, especially on the unirrigated tracts, were adversely affected throughout the Province.

Character of
the Seasons.

81. The rainfall in July was above the average in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts and the Kurram Agency, but in other places it was below average. In August no rain fell in the district of Bannu and in the Tochi Agency, while it was below normal throughout the Province except the Kurram Agency. The September rains were also much below the average and the final result of an unfavourable season was the failure of a very large area of sown crops, especially on unirrigated lands.

82. The months of October and November were practically rainless and the scanty rain which fell in parts of the Province during December 1920 permitted of no improvement in sowings. The rainfall in January 1921 was also disappointingly scanty and the rain which fell in February and March was much below the normal. Thus the season was most unfavourable for Rabi sowings. Hail damaged crops in the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils of the Hazara District and in some villages of the Kurram Agency, but remissions of land revenue were not found necessary.

Owing to the general drought there was not so much fever and the health of the people was generally good. Agricultural conditions, on the other hand, were greatly affected, and suspensions and remissions of land revenue on a large scale were granted. Fodder was scarce, particularly in the Hazara District, where fodder concession rates were in force and *bhoosa* (fodder) had to be imported from the Punjab. In the Bannu District the sugarcane crop suffered from insects, and agricultural operations generally were much restricted.

Conditions generally were adverse throughout the year and little short of disastrous during the season of the spring crop, and it was necessary to give liberal loans to agriculturists to set them on their feet again.

83. The total sown area of 1920-21 amounted to 2,035,258 acres and was 639,883 acres or 24 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 663,852 acres or 25 per cent. below the normal area of 2,699,110 acres. The decrease occurred both in irrigated and unirrigated areas, particularly the latter, which dropped from 1,701,270 acres in 1919-20 to 1,143,441 acres in the year under report. It was shared by all districts, except Hazara, and was due to deficient rain at sowing time. The total area sown more than once was 7,704 acres against 7,065 acres in the preceding year. The total area harvested amounted to 1,170,507 acres against 2,297,269 acres in the previous year and a normal area of 2,171,100 acres. The total area that failed in the year under report was 864,751 acres. This was 42 per cent. of the total sown area for the year and was 44 per cent. above the normal failed area. Thus the severity of the abnormal drought that prevailed can be fairly well gauged.

Sown and
cropped
areas.

PRODUCTION
AND DIS-
TRIBUTION.Irrigated
areas.

84. The total area of crops irrigated during the year amounted to 891,817 acres as compared with 973,871 acres in the previous year and the normal figures of 893,500 acres, and represented 44 per cent. of the total crops sown. The decrease which is marked, occurred in the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts where the irrigated areas dropped by 55,000, 7,000, 9,000 and 13,000 acres, respectively. In the first three named districts the decrease was due to scanty flow of water in the canals, as a result of the failure of the rains and of the snowfall in the hills, while in the Dera Ismail Khan District it was due to the fact that the Paharpur Canal did not flow at all from August 1920 to March 1921. The area irrigated by canals was 724,632 acres or 36 per cent. of the total area sown. Government canals irrigated 333,809 acres and private canals 390,823 acres. The shrinkage in the canal irrigated areas has been explained above. There were 13,248 wells (8,858 masonry and 4,390 non-masonry) working during the year as compared with 13,318 (masonry 8,608 and non-masonry 4,710) in 1919-20. The decrease occurred entirely in the Peshawar District and is due to the extension of canal irrigation. The area irrigated by wells slightly increased (from 68,605 acres to 69,161 acres).

Chief Staples

85. The gross yield of the principal crops as compared with the normal yield was as follows :—*Above normal* — sugarcane 13 per cent. *Below normal* — jowar 32 per cent., bajra 49 per cent., maize 21 per cent., cotton 51 per cent., wheat 47 per cent., barley 50 per cent., gram 46 per cent., rapeseed 52 per cent.

Harvest
prices

86. Prices generally were higher than those ruling last year and out of all proportion to the recorded normal rates. The high prices of food-grains prevailing throughout India owing to the failure of the rains have been accentuated by local causes. The produce of the staple food-grains of the Province was less than half the normal. In the tribal areas adjoining the Province the crops failed entirely with the result that some tribes migrated almost bodily into the settled districts and the others took all their food supplies from there, as the export of grain from Afghanistan was restricted if not entirely prohibited. The quantity of cereals exported to South Waziristan alone was 1,336,532 maunds, principally wheat, while the entire wheat crop of the Dera Ismail Khan District whence these supplies were drawn amounted only to 501,297 maunds. The so called *Hijrat* movement was also a serious factor in the general rise of prices.

Census of
cattle.

87. The quinquennial census of cattle was taken in February 1920 and the results were noticed in the report for the year 1919-20. The figures for agricultural stock remain the same as last year and will not be altered until the census is again revised. The past year has been a bad one, however, and large numbers of cattle have been sold or slaughtered owing to the shortage of fodder. Owing to the failure of the rains fodder was generally scarce in all districts and in the Kurram Agency. In the Hazara District there was a serious scarcity of fodder during the year which necessitated the import of *bhoosa* from the Punjab. The general condition of live-stock in this district was deplorable. In the latter part of the year water was not procurable in the Daman tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with the result that it was practically deserted. There was also great scarcity of drinking water in many villages of the Kohat District and in the unirrigated tracts of the Bannu District.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports on the working of District Boards and Municipalities for 1920-21.]

88. The District Boards spent Rs. 31,380 on arboriculture as against Rs. 23,639 and Rs. 5,143 on botanical and other public gardens compared with Rs. 4,862 in the previous year. The income from the latter head was Rs. 2,176, and Rs. 8,491 were received on account of sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.,

as against Rs. 1,537 and Rs. 6,994 respectively, in 1919-20. The expenditure of Municipal Committees on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation rose from Rs. 79,923 in 1919-20 to Rs. 1,03,103 in 1920-21.

4. Forests.

[Further particulars will be found in the Provincial Progress Report on Forest Administration for the year ending 31st March 1921 and in the Statistics of British India, Volume II, Financial Statistics.]

89. The revision of the existing working plans, already contemplated for some years, has not yet commenced, though an urgent necessity. In Upper Hazara it is becoming difficult to find the prescribed number of trees, while in Lower Hazara, especially in the Dungagali Range, the increasing demand for fuel and charcoal for Military and Civil supply is throwing a heavy strain on the resources of the forest as restricted by the prescriptions of the current plan. In respect of the generally recognised principle that a working plan cannot now be compiled without consideration of modern methods of extraction, the Hazara forests are well placed. In October 1920 the forests were visited by Mr. Martin, Consulting Engineer, who proposed schemes for exploitation of three large blocks of forest, while a trained Forest Engineer is to be posted here in the winter of 1921. In the Upper Hazara Division the arrears of the Siran Working Plan prescription were considerably reduced, and it is hoped that the small arrears left will be worked off during the following year. Some advance fellings were also made in the Siran and Kagan forests in order that felling and logging at these high altitudes might be completed in readiness for the prescribed year of conversion. In the Lower Hazara Division the prescriptions of the working plans were generally worked up to, except in parts of the Jhelum Working Circle. General.

90. The total sum spent on communications was Rs. 4,974 as against Rs. 3,223 in the preceding year. The construction of the new office at Abbottabad for the Direction and Exploitation Division was completed, the cost booked during the period being Rs. 12,328. A further sum of Rs. 1,757 was paid as compensation for sites taken up for the construction of gazetted officers' houses in Abbottabad. Additional godown accommodation was provided at the Jaba Walnut Workshops at a cost of Rs. 937. Sheds for storing charcoal at Barian in the Lower Hazara Division were built at a cost of Rs. 1,800, while new quarters provided for the subordinate establishment at Nawanshahr cost Rs. 2,890. The total expenditure on new works, including those of minor importance, was Rs. 19,740. Rs. 4,295 were spent on repairs to existing buildings as against Rs. 1,999 last year. The larger expenditure was chiefly due to the necessity for re-roofing the Siran Range quarters at Shinkiari in the Upper Hazara Division and for repairing the forest bungalow at Changlagali and the old office at Abbottabad in the Lower Hazara Division. Roads and
Buildings.

91. The total number of cases for the nine months covered by the Forest Administration Report was 1,270 as against 1,459 in the previous twelve months. There were 29 cases of fire (excluding 14 cases under enquiry at the end of the year) as compared with 17 in 1919-20. The large number of cases was due to the exceptionally dry winter which facilitated the burning of certain areas of the high level forests. There were 471 cases of unauthorized felling, as compared with 329, of which the majority occurred in the Lower Hazara Division. Grazing cases numbered 764 as against 802 last year and a triennial average of 1,088. Protection.

92. The year proved to be a fair seed year for deodar and blue pine. The rate of ingress was however much impeded by grazing and grass cutting, especially in the Dungagali Range of Lower Hazara. In regard to silver fir the absence of one-year seedlings is attributed to drought. The Chil regeneration in the Siran Chil Forests was magnificent in April, but the whole was destroyed by fires in the ensuing May. Reproduction by coppice was deficient owing to drought. Sylvicul-
ture.

PRODUCTION
AND DIS-
TRIBUTION.Exploita-
tion.

93. Departmental timber operations were extended further to the forests of the Siran Valley, and now embrace the whole of the prescriptions of the working plans of the Hazara forests. During the year a number of sawyers were imported from Poonch and Kulu to supplement local labour, but their work was not found satisfactory. An increasing use was made of local sawyers who, owing to satisfactory wages and sympathetic treatment, are now coming forward in increasing numbers on Forest Department works. It is hoped that, under this policy, the much-desired result that the Forest Department expenditure will remain in the district will be attained. In as much as departmental activities in timber exploitation, resin collection, road-building and silvicultural operations are to extend, their economic value in wages, at least in the hill tracts of the district, is a matter of increasing importance. The department removed 312,000 cubic feet or 43 per cent. of the timber as compared with 267,000 cubic feet (24 per cent.) in 1919-20. The increase is due to the further extension of departmental timber operations. The value of sales fell from Rs. 1,52,742 to Rs. 90,846. The area tapped for resin during the year in the Siran Chil forests was 750 acres as last year; but enumeration and fresh blazes were made over a further area of 5,558 acres, which will give a total area of 6,288 acres and 222,000 blazes to be tapped in the succeeding year: 961 maunds of crude resin were collected as against 454 maunds in the previous year: 1,109 maunds were sold to the Punjab Forest Department at Rs. 8 per maund *f. o. r.* Jalloo.

Financial
Results.

94. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,01,067 as compared with Rs. 3,98,930 in the previous year, and the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 81,564 as compared to that of the previous year. This rise is due to the further extension of departmental timber and resin operations and a larger outlay on buildings. The period under review ended with a cash deficit of Rs. 1,87,444 which was foreshadowed in last year's report and need cause no alarm.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March 1921, the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for 1920 and in the Statistics of British India, Volume I, Commercial Statistics.]

Salt.

95. 686,149 maunds of salt were excavated as against 615,469 in 1919-20. The amount declared for Swat was 12,901 maunds. No new outcrops were discovered during the year. No raids on depôts or guard posts were made during the year, though the depôt at Bahadur Khel received frequent warnings of intended raids. Action to secure the defence of the depôts has been taken but the required measures are not yet completed.

Coal.

96. The only mine regulated by the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) in this Province, *viz* the Dhamtaur coal mine in the Hazara District, remained closed during the year under report. The work in this mine was discontinued with effect from the 1st July 1919.

Other
Minerals.

97. Two prospecting licenses were granted for mineral oil — one to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company and the other to Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey of Bombay. Both concessions are situated on the borders of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The outturn and value of other minerals recovered in 1920, which do not come under the Act, was 139,344 cubic feet, or 5,160 tons of limestone, valued at Rs. 4,180 in the Peshawar District. The decrease in outturn as compared with the last-year's figures is due to the closing down of two out of five quarries in the district.

6. Manufactures.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year ending 31st December 1920 and in the Statistics of British India, Volume I, Commercial Statistics.]

Factories.

98. The number of factories under the Act in the Province increased from 5 to 6 and of these only 4 were working during the year.

99 Owing to the death of Mr. L. H. Tapps, M A, Inspector of Factories, there was no regular inspection of factories during the year.

100. The sanitary conditions and ventilation of the Government factories, are satisfactory but no improvement has taken place in the ventilation of any of the ginning factories.

101. There has been a slight rise in wages in the privately owned factories, but this rise has not kept pace with the general increase in the cost of food-stuffs.

102. No factory owners in the Province provided quarters for their employes, but there is no demand for such quarters.

103. No accidents were reported during the year.

Inspections.
Sanitary
conditions

Wages.

Housing.

Accidents.

7. Trade.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the External Land Trade for the year ending 31st March 1921 and in the Statistics of British India, Volume I, Commercial Statistics.]

104. The total volume of trade (including treasure) fell by about 47 lakhs of rupees, or about 12 per cent. There was a net increase of 9 lakhs of rupees in exports, but this was more than counter-balanced by a decrease of 56 lakhs of rupees in imports. The decrease mainly occurred in trade with Afghanistan and is shared both by imports and exports, but is chiefly under imports. The trade of Southern Waziristan shows an extraordinary expansion of 57 and 73 lakhs of rupees in imports and exports, respectively. These results admit of ready explanation. The large decrease in the Afghan trade is due to the Bolshevik revolution in Bokhara which has ruined the Peshawar trade with Central Asia. Indian merchants in Peshawar have had their stocks in Bokhara and elsewhere confiscated or stolen, and have naturally ceased to export goods in that direction. The export from Russian territory of most articles of commerce is prohibited, so that the Peshawar import trade has also received a severe check. Many of the leading Peshawar firms trading in Central Asia have been hard hit and are on the verge of bankruptcy. Another contributory cause was the general unrest which culminated in the *Hijrat* movement. In some places stocks of grains, cattle, etc., were sold cheap by intending emigrants and taken across the border. The autumn crop across the border failed almost everywhere, with the result that some hundred thousand people from across the border came into the district with their cattle. These causes have led to many local variations both in export and import, which it is impossible to explain in detail. The expansion of trade with Waziristan is simply due to the raising of the blockade against those tribes in Waziristan who have accepted our terms. They were under blockade for more than a year, and as both crops failed in 1920 they were reduced to great straits and came into British territory in large numbers bringing timber, dwarf-palm, matting, etc., and exchanging these commodities for food and cloth.

Total trade.

105. The proportion in which each country contributed to the total trade of the North-West Frontier Province in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 is given below :—

Distribution
of trade.

				1919-20.	1920-21.
Tirah	...	...	...	8	5
Afghanistan	...	...	...	57	15
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	...	...	...	30	36
Buner	...	...	...	1	3
Waziristan	...	...	...	1	38
Kurram	...	...	...	3	3
Total				100	100

The market variations in the above figures are due to the causes mentioned and are further discussed below under the respective countries.

Tirah.

106. As compared with the figures of the past year the total trade with Tirah fell by about 50 per cent., *viz.* from Rs. 10,18,555 to Rs. 6,16,816 in imports and from Rs. 21,30,631 to Rs. 10,32,491 in exports. In imports the decreases chiefly occurred under the heads cordage and rope of vegetable fibre; dyeing materials, other kinds; fibrous products, raw (excluding jute); fruits, all other kinds; hides of cattle; skins of sheep and goats; provisions, other kinds; timber and all other articles of merchandise, manufactured or unmanufactured. A certain amount of these products was probably diverted to Afghanistan for political reasons, but the chief factor in the decrease was the drought in Tirah owing to which there was little fruit or dwarf-palm leaf available for export. In the case of exports, the trade under twist and yarn, Indian; piece goods, Indian; earthenware; fruits, other kinds; wheat; other spring crops; other rain crops; oils, other kinds; provisions, other kinds; salt; sugar, unrefined, and tobacco decreased during the period under review. The contraction mainly occurred under twist and yarn, Indian, and piece-goods, Indian. Certain increases are reported under heads, piece-goods, European, indigo, turmeric and sugar, refined. These variations do not admit of any ready explanation.

Afghanistan.

107. The trade with Afghanistan, inclusive of treasure, which is carried on by six different routes, amounted to Rs. 51,09,853 against Rs. 2,22,37,124 in 1919-20. Imports fell from Rs. 1,37,71,238 to Rs. 23,47,766 and exports from Rs. 84,65,886 to Rs. 27,62,087. The most noticeable decreases in imports occurred under horses; ponies and mules; fruits, other kinds; hides of cattle; skins of sheep and goats; leather, manufactured; wool, raw, and shawls. Under exports all the chief articles of merchandise, *viz.*, twist and yarn, European and Indian; piece-goods, European and Indian; drugs and medicines, other sorts, not intoxicating; turmeric; brass and copper; iron; petroleum; leather, manufactured; salt; stationery; sugar, refined; Indian teas, green and black; foreign teas, green and black show abnormal decreases against the figures of last year. The causes of this collapse of trade have already been dealt with in paragraph 104 above. Much of the recorded Afghan trade was formerly through-trade with Russian territory and this has now almost entirely ceased. It is also noteworthy that the fruit crop in Afghanistan was very poor owing to drought and the quantity available for export was much less than usual. The few articles which show increases under exports such as cotton raw and glass other sorts were probably taken from India in larger quantities as they were no longer obtainable from Russian sources.

**Dir, Swat
and Bajaur.**

108. In the year under report the trade, excluding treasure, with Dir, Swat and Bajaur shows an increase of Rs. 4,40,170 as compared with the figures of last year. This expansion is shared both by imports and exports. The import trade improved under heads cordage and rope of vegetable fibre; dyeing materials, other kinds; fruits, all other kinds; ghi; mustard and rape; spices, other kinds; and wool, manufactured (piece-goods). In some cases, *e. g.* ghi, the quantity imported during the year decreased, but owing to the rise in price the value has increased. Exports developed during the year under heads cattle and animals, other kinds; cotton, raw; piece-goods, European; fruits, all other kinds; wheat; other spring crops; iron; salt; Indian tea, black; and tobacco; while slight decreases occurred under horses, ponies and mules; twist and yarn, European and Indian; piece-goods, Indian; turmeric; spices; sugar, unrefined; and Indian tea, green. The increase is chiefly noticeable under foodgrains and raw cotton. Two principal causes account for the increase in trade. The failure of crops necessitated export of food from India, and the tribes had to bring in whatever they had for sale to pay for it. This cause was further stimulated by the *Hijrat* movement and large quantities of grain and numbers of cattle sold at cheap rates by intending emigrants from Yusufzai were readily purchased by people from Swat.

Buner.

109. The trade with Buner much increased during the year and amounted to Rs. 10,54,721 as against Rs. 3,63,545 in the preceding year. This increase is shared both by imports and exports. The causes of this increase are

the same as in the case of Dir, Swat and Bajaur. Trade by the Buner route is tending to increase as the country commanded by the Upper Swat Canal develops, and it is no longer necessary for importers to take their products to Mardan for sale.

110. The trade with Waziristan when compared with that of the preceding year shows a marked increase, having risen from Rs. 2,90,309 to Rs. 1,33,28,468 in the year under report. This great expansion in the trade with Waziristan, which surpasses all previous records, is shared both by imports and exports, and is spread over practically all heads. It is due to the raising of the blockade against certain Wazir tribes, and the effect of this was accentuated by the failure of crops across the border.

Waziristan.

111. The trade with Kurram considerably decreased during the year and amounted to Rs. 10,03,280 as against Rs. 13,30,710 in 1919-20, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,27,430. The imports fell from Rs. 1,94,949 to Rs. 99,891 and exports from Rs. 11,35,761 to Rs. 9,03,389. This result is, in the main, due to the active hostility of the neighbouring tribes which rendered the route unsafe for commerce.

Kurram.

112. Owing to the collapse of trade with Central Asia the total value of Indian teas exported across the border fell by about 50 per cent. as compared with the previous year, *viz.*, from Rs. 3,30,662 to Rs. 1,67,577 in the year under report. The decrease was mainly confined to Indian green tea exported to Afghanistan and Dir, Swat and Bajaur. The export of foreign teas almost ceased and amounted to Rs. 12,040 as against Rs. 1,60,760 in 1919-20. The trade with Afghanistan in both green and black teas shrank during the year for the reasons given in paragraph 104.

Tea.

113. The volume of trade in salt with foreign countries amounted to 141,732 maunds against 140,670 maunds in 1919-20. The small increase which mainly occurred in the trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur calls for no remarks.

Salt.

114. The export of silver which is confined to Dir, Swat and Bajaur amounted to Rs. 1,07,800 as compared with Rs. 2,08,306 in the previous year, showing a decline of about 50 per cent. There was no import trade in treasure (silver) during the year.

Silver.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

[For further particulars see the annual report on the working of Joint Stock Companies in the North-West Frontier Province for the year ending 31st March 1921 and in the Statistics of British India, Volume I, Commercial Statistics.]

115. No new company either limited by shares or guarantee was registered during the year, nor has any gone into liquidation. The number of companies at work during the year under report was therefore the same as that at the close of the previous year, *i.e.* 1 banking company and 8 social clubs. The banking company increased its subscribed and paid up capital by Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 34,716 respectively. As explained in last year's report, limited liability companies are not yet in favour in this Province.

Companies
working.

116. Of the two companies noted in the margin which were under liquidation at the end of the last year, the registration of the liquidator's final report in regard to No. 1, the National Import and Export Company, Limited, Peshawar, was completed during the year. As regards No. 2, the liquidation proceedings are still carried on under the supervision of the Court. The liquidator's report for the year 1920 filed in this office shows that most of the work has now been finished.

Companies
under
liquidation.

(1) The National Import and Export Company, Limited, Peshawar.

(2) The Peshawar Sugar Manufacturing Company, Limited, Peshawar.

117. With the exception of the Risalpur Cavalry Club and the Departmental Club, Limited, Peshawar, all companies filed their documents of accounts punctually. The Peshawar Departmental Club has not yet sent in its balance sheet for 1919, and steps are being taken to obtain it.

Accounts.

PRODUCTION
AND DIS-
TRIBUTION.

On the other hand the Risalpur Cavalry Club has been a defaulter in this respect since 1914 and it was remarked in paragraph 135 of last year's report that steps would be taken to file a complaint against this club under Section 131 (4) of the Act. The directors of the Company, however, have since done their best to put things on a satisfactory footing, but the task is found to be hopeless, and the club has decided to go into liquidation. The concern appears to be insolvent, and a former balance sheet was found to be a forgery on the part of a servant of the Club who has since been prosecuted.

Registration.

118. The Union Relief Fund, Dera Ismail Khan, of which re-registration was refused last year (*vide* paragraph 136 of last year's report), has eventually gone into liquidation under Section 19 of Act V of 1912, and the final report from the liquidators appointed by the Registrar under Section 19 (1) of the Act is awaited.

Life Assur-
ance Com-
panies.

119. As stated in previous reports, there is no life assurance company registered under Act VI of 1912 in this Province. One new society, the Arya Vidya Sabha, Bannu, was registered under Act XXI of 1860 in August 1920. The educational institution for the management of which the Society was formed was, however, handed over to another body and the society was dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Act. The number of literary societies on the books at the close of the year was, therefore, the same as last year, *viz.* 6. All of these, except the Frontier Islamia Club, Peshawar, have filed lists of their office-bearers more or less on due dates.

8. Buildings and Roads.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

Total Expen-
diture.

120. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 29,33,063 as compared with Rs. 17,01,143 and Rs. 19,50,153 during the previous two years.

Civil Works,
Imperial.

121. The outlay on Post and Telegraph buildings amounted to Rs. 12,015. Of this sum Rs. 4,162 were expended on original works.

Civil Works,
Imperial
and Special

122. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 29,21,048 as against Rs. 19,26,677 in the previous year. Rs. 15,97,339 were expended on original works, Rs. 10,39,832 on repairs, and Rs. 2,83,877 on establishment charges.

Militia and
Constabu-
lary
Buildings.

123. The work of altering and extending the officers' quarters at Shabkadr Fort was undertaken, and quarters and a billiard room were constructed on bastions Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of the fort. At Dera Ismail Khan a new bungalow was constructed for Frontier Constabulary Officers.

Civil
Buildings.

124. The following are some of the principal buildings completed :— Court for the Sessions Judge at Abbottabad, with suitors' shed, menials' quarters etc. ; quarters for the superior office establishment, Secretariat, Peshawar.

Educational
Buildings.

125. The construction of the Normal Training College at Peshawar had reached an advanced stage at the end of the year. A building consisting of six rooms and halls was constructed for the Government High School at Abbottabad.

Police
Buildings.

126. The rebuilding of the Police Stations at Badber and Daudzai and Paroa, and the construction of a first class fortified Police Station at Pabbi were undertaken and completed.

Medical
Buildings.

127. New wards were constructed for Indian officers at the Kurram Militia Hospital, Parachinar, and an isolation ward for the Frontier Constabulary lines at Hangu.

Jails.

128. A tower was built in the Bannu Jail and six solitary cells in the Peshawar Jail.

Communica-
tions.

129. The Charsadda-Tangi road was metalled, certain roads in the Hazara District were widened and two causeways constructed.

130. The Indus Boat Bridges on the Darya Khan-Dera Ismail Khan road were maintained at a cost of Rs. 55,636 as against the estimate of Rs. 71,250. The cost of the ferry service over the river Indus during the hot weather was met by the Military Department. The expenditure for the maintenance of a motor launch at Dera Ismail Khan was Rs. 4,772.

PRODUCTION
AND DIS-
TRIBUTION.

River Indus
Crossing,
Dera Ismail
Khan.

8.-A. Railways.

[Detailed information will be found in the Administration Report on Railways in India for the current year 1920.]

131. Further progress was made during the year in the Tank-Kaur 2' 6" gage line and fourteen miles of this line were also completed between Kaur and Khirgi. Of the conversion of the Nowshera-Durgai line to 5' 6" gage forty miles, or 28 per cent. of the total length, were completed.

Lines under
construction.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

132. The area irrigated by this canal during the year was 153,510 acres as compared with the average of 163,849 acres for the three years ending 31st March 1920 and 162,583 acres in the preceding triennium. The *Hijrat* disturbance prevented sowing for the Kharif and was mainly responsible for the decrease in the area irrigated. The working of the canal resulted in a profit representing 8.82 per cent. on the Capital invested, last year's percentage being 9.39 per cent.

Lower Swat
Canal.

133. On this canal the area irrigated was 46,073 acres as compared with an average of 46,473 acres for the three years ending 1919-20 and 46,846 acres for the preceding triennium. The year's operations resulted in a profit of 6.59 per cent. on the capital invested as against a percentage of 6.97 in the previous year. The working expenses were higher on account of the rise in cost of labour, materials and establishment.

Kabul River
Canal.

134. The area irrigated was 13,929 as compared with 20,670 acres in 1919-20 and 6,784 acres in 1918-19. A dry season and unfavourable river supplies account for the low area irrigated. The year's working resulted in a loss of 3.92 per cent. compared with 8.62 per cent. in the previous year.

Paharpur
Canal.

135. The area irrigated during the year was 147,428 acres against 138,194 acres in the previous year. The Rabi area irrigated was 22,047 acres more but the Kharif irrigation was 12,813 less than in the previous year: the remarkable rise in the Rabi area, 25 per cent, promises well for this canal. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 6,63,750 and realizations to Rs. 4,71,563. The year's working resulted in a loss of 0.89 per cent.

Upper Swat
Canal.

CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[Further details on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the financial year ending 31st March 1921, and in the Statistics of British India, Volume II, Financial Statistics.]

1. Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

136. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of revenue for 1919-20 and 1920-21:—

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special revenues ...	83,57,524	86,46,303	83,57,525	86,46,303	...	...
Local funds ...	16,12,902	18,96,075	16,14,613	20,04,133	8,34,046	7,25,527
Municipal funds ...	19,58,696	29,18,506	17,36,635	22,09,973	13,53,880	20,71,413
Total ...	1,19,29,122	1,34,60,884	1,17,38,773	1,28,60,409	21,92,926	27,96,940

137. The following table shows in detail the receipts under the various heads of Revenue in the year under report (1920-21):—

MAJOR HEADS.	Imperial.	Special.	Total.	Difference.
				+ more — less than figures for 1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	19,07,773	19,07,773	— 1,20,737
Opium	63,416	63,416	— 21,097
Stamps	9,68,649	9,68,649	+ 94,096
Excise	10,87,676	10,87,676	+ 2,32,512
Provincial rates	503	503	— 862
Income-tax ...	2,119	5,32,651	5,34,770	+ 88,612
Forest	2,19,779	2,19,779	— 2,42,762
Registration	75,365	75,365	+ 6,216
Interest ...	31,146	...	31,146	— 139
Law and Justice — Courts of Law	2,40,381	2,40,381	— 57,705
Law and Justice — Jails	57,767	57,767	+ 2,859
Police	16,431	16,431	— 1,01,275
Education	25,931	25,931	— 885
Medical	230	230	— 511
Sanitation	108	108	+ 73
Agriculture	8,190	8,190	— 348
Scientific, etc.	62	62	— 32
Receipts in aid of superannuation, etc.	24,089	24,089	— 1,251
Stationery and Printing	22,274	22,274	+ 2,894
Miscellaneous	1,62,881	1,62,881	+ 7,659
Major Works ...	8,04,059	4,79,193	12,83,252	— 75,021
Minor Works
Civil Works	1,68,415	1,68,415	— 1,123
Transfer between Imperial and Special Revenues ...	— 25,84,539	25,84,539	...	...
Total ...	— 17,47,215	86,46,303	68,99,088	— 1,88,827

138. The gross expenditure in detail, excluding expenditure of the Military, Railways, Post Office and Telegraph departments, and capital expenditure on canals, was as follows:—

MAJOR HEADS.	Imperial.	Special.	Total.	Difference.
				+ more—less than figures for 1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,7226	27,226	54,452	- 10,280
Assignments and Compensation ...	8,995	8,994	17,989	+ 1,458
Land Revenue ...	5,17,527	4,18,301	9,35,828	- 1,11,456
Stamps ...	15,978	15,978	31,956	- 2,550
Excise ...	19,218	19,218	38,436	- 13,719
Income-tax ...	9,149	9,175	18,324	- 13,886
Forest ...	2,27,099	2,27,098	4,54,197	- 1,52,744
Registration ...	11,548	11,548	23,096	- 4,299
Interest on other obligations ...	226	...	226	- 6
General Administration ...	2,95,987	1,41,114	4,37,101	- 34,400
Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,96,712	3,36,773	9,33,485	- 1,54,112
Law and Justice—Jails ...	2,06,625	2,06,626	4,13,251	- 56,710
Police ...	22,14,417	22,14,416	44,28,833	- 3,25,479
Education ...	4,99,529	4,99,528	9,99,057	- 1,17,762
Ecclesiastical ...	65,586	..	65,586	- 8,941
Medical ...	1,30,074	1,12,002	2,42,076	- 48,889
Sanitation ...	67,949	67,949	1,35,898	+ 68,510
Political ...	24,13,932	21,88,972	46,02,904	+ 2,66,696
Agricultural ...	48,295	48,295	96,590	+ 3,842
Scientific, etc. ...	16,825	16,828	33,656	- 3,635
Territorial and Political Pensions ...	48,582	...	48,582	+ 8,777
Superannuation, etc. ...	1,20,006	1,20,006	2,40,012	- 24,695
Stationery and Printing ...	69,609	69,609	1,39,218	- 6,100
Miscellaneous ...	2,37,827	2,37,826	4,75,653	- 2,88,990
Major Works ...	8,29,727	1,84,804	10,14,531	+ 7,96,998
Minor Works ...	50,512	50,511	1,01,023	+ 6,41,435
Civil Works ...	14,24,759	14,13,506	28,38,265	- 6,92,901
Total ...	1,01,73,922	86,46,303	1,88,20,225	- 2,63,838

2. Land Revenue.

139. The Land Revenue Report for the year ending 30th September 1920 showed the following figures for collections including those on account of previous years:—

Collections.

	Rs.
Fixed land revenue ...	17,89,266
Fluctuating land revenue ...	1,42,970
Temporarily excluded from the rent-roll ...	21,416
Other land revenue ...	2,53,390

Total

3. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

140. The total capital outlay (direct and indirect) invested up to the end of the 31st March 1921 on Irrigation Branch Canals classed as productive was Rs. 2,80,52,434. Capital expenditure during the year totalled Rs. 3,73,990. The gross receipts (direct and indirect) from all sources excluding refunds amounted to Rs. 12,79,533 during the year under review. The yearly working expenses and interest on capital amounted to Rs. 10,45,640 and Rs. 9,25,348 respectively, the net result being a loss of Rs. 6,91,371 during the year. The Lower Swat Canal made a profit of Rs. 2,36,655 and the Kabul River Canal of Rs. 40,734; the loss was incurred on the Upper Swat and Paharpur canals. The Paharpur Canal is never likely to pay its way, but better results may be expected from the Upper Swat Canal in future. The estimated value of crops irrigated was Rs. 2,76,33,465. None of the canals in the Province managed by the Irrigation Branch are classed as Productive Minor Works.

Financial
aspect.

4. Excise and Opium.

[For further particulars see the Provincial Report on Excise Administration for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

Introductory

141. For the year under report the licenses were again put up to auction by free competition and the income, which had gone up from Rs. 5,78,832 in 1918-19 to Rs. 8,55,011 in 1919-20, further rose to Rs. 10,87,454, a figure almost double the income in 1918-19 when the auction was subject to restrictions. The abnormal rise in license fees in the two years was accompanied by enhancements in the rates of duty as follows :—

	During 1919-20.	During 1920-21.	During 1921-22.
Country spirit	Rs. 6-4-0 per gallon, L. P.	Rs. 7-8-0 per gallon, L. P.	Rs. 10-10-0 per gallon, L. P., from 9th May 1921.
Issue price of excise opium ...	Rs. 32 8-0 per seer ...	Rs. 40 per seer ...	Rs. 50 per seer.
Import duty on Afghan opium ...	Rs. 21 8-0 per seer ...	Rs. 27-8-0 per seer ...	Rs. 36 per seer.
Import duty on <i>charas</i>	Rs. 18 per seer ...	Rs. 24 per seer ...	Rs. 30 per seer.
Tar ff duty on imported and Indian- made foreign spirits.	Rs. 11-4-0 per gallon, L. P.	Rs. 11-4-0 per gallon, L. P.	Rs. 18-12-0 per gallon, L. P., from 1st March 1921.

Gross
receipts.

142. The gross revenue of the Province for the year under report, including the amounts on account of duty realized in other Provinces, was Rs. 16,53,499 against Rs. 14,72,485 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 10,87,454 were credited in the North-West Frontier Province, Rs. 5,45,086 in the Punjab and Rs. 20,959 in the United Provinces. The amount credited in this Province was the highest on record, exceeding that of last year by Rs. 2,32,443 or 28 per cent., of which 23 per cent. was derived from license fees and 5 per cent. from duty. The expenditure rose from Rs. 34,818 to Rs. 41,955, and an increase has occurred under all items except "refunds." The advance in "establishment" is due to further additions to the preventive staff, so as to provide each district with one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector. The increase in "allowances" is ascribed to the same cause and also to the improvement in the rates of travelling allowance. An increase in the number and importance of cases detected accounts for the growth in "rewards."

Still-head
duty.

143. Indian-made foreign liquors and country spirits consumed in the Province are, as remarked in previous years' reports, obtained wholly from the Punjab and the United Provinces, and the duty payable thereon is credited in those Provinces. In order to avoid this loss of revenue it has long been under contemplation to establish a distillery in the Province. For various reasons the matter has not advanced during the year and no distilling license has yet been issued.

Wholesale
vend of
country
spirits.

144. The number of wholesale licenses for sale of country spirit fell from 6 to 5 owing to non-renewal of the license in Dera Ismail Khan. All the present 5 licenses are accompanied by bottling licenses. Of the total consumption of 26,597 gallons of spiced spirits the bottlers of this Province bottled and supplied 11,987 gallons only. The balance was obtained from the Punjab wholesale vendors. It appears that local bottlers can only take full vats of the commoner brands, and the less common varieties of spirit are therefore obtained ready-bottled from the Punjab.

Retail vend
of country
spirits.

145. There was no change in the number and location of shops which remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 29. The license fees, however, rose from Rs. 2,37,922 to Rs. 3,56,258 or by 49 per cent. in spite of the enhancement in still-head duty. The high range of bids for licenses was probably due to an anticipation of the continued concentration of troops on the Frontier. The anticipation, however, was not realized and the garrison was much reduced.

The general scarcity also led to a fall in the rate of wages and both these causes contributed to a reduction in sales which fell from 54,445 to 47,737 gallons, a decrease of 6,708 gallons. It might have been expected that this would lead to a reduction in license fees in the current year, but local causes tended to keep up the former level. In the first place consumption of foreign liquors on the premises was stopped and secondly a few wealthy firms are competing for the trade. The increase of still-head duty, however, with effect from 9th May last during the currency of the licenses, has now hit the contractors hard, and the question of granting some remission in license fees is under the consideration of the Administration.

146 The total number of convictions for drunkenness in the Province was almost stationary, *viz.*, 148 against 151 in the preceding year. Cases have increased in Cantonments and decreased in Municipalities, particularly in those of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The increase of cases in Cantonments is attributed to the vigilance of the Police and the decrease in Municipalities to the growth of a public opinion which disapproves of drunkenness and the efforts of certain organizations to combat the evil.

Drunkenness.

147. Out of the total number of 53 licenses for wholesale vend of foreign liquors, 21 were for sale to the trade and 32 for vend to the public against 16 and 23, respectively, in the preceding year. The remarkable increase in the number of the latter class of licenses is accounted for by the grant of extra licenses in the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and the Tochi Agency to meet military requirements. One additional license each in Peshawar and Hazara was also granted to introduce competition and prevent profiteering. The business done under these licenses hardly requires comment here as sales to the trade, *i.e.*, to "other licensed vendors" are eventually included in the sales to the public and the sales made wholesale to the "public" have actually been included in columns 7 to 11 of Imperial Return IV. The number of bazar licenses sold by auction for retail sale of foreign liquors remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 10, while that of licenses held by oilmans' stores merchants on fixed fees rose from 23 to 31 owing to the issue of extra licenses in new Cantonments and Military Camps. Also in order to break the ring formed by the 3 first class license-holders in Peshawar Cantonment it was decided to grant new licenses either to local firms or to one of the large firms dealing in other parts of India. No firm of the latter class was willing to open a branch in Peshawar and 2 extra licenses were, therefore, given to local firms in the Peshawar District and 1 in Hazara. Some reduction in prices has followed. Canteen licenses were reduced from 44 to 33. A restaurant license was granted to a Cinema Company in the Hazara District, and 6 stall licenses to a canteen tenant at different times for Nowshera races. The sales taken together, under all classes of foreign liquor licenses during the year, were 49,021 gallons of wines and spirits and 379,209 gallons of beer against 87,774 gallons and 456,172 gallons, respectively, in 1919-20. The decrease is due to the reduction of the garrison. The license fees derived from foreign liquors for wholesale and retail licenses, which had risen from Rs. 3,856 to Rs. 69,375 in 1919-20, rose during the year under report to Rs. 1,02,102, an increase of 47 per cent. The increase is spread evenly over all districts and is mostly due to competition between wealthy traders.

Foreign
liquors.

148. One village shop in the Peshawar District was closed, and this reduced the total number of shops in the Province from 64 to 63. The income derived from opium aggregates Rs. 3,71,552, out of which Rs. 2,37,384 were from vend fees and the balance Rs. 1,34,168 from gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium and transit duty on Afghan opium. The corresponding figures of last year were Rs. 3,48,409, Rs. 2,20,471 and Rs. 1,27,938, respectively. On the other hand there was a considerable decrease in the sales which were 4,928 seers against 6,427 seers in the previous year. The decrease is shared by all districts, but Peshawar accounts for more than half of it. The cause is the smuggling of Afghan opium. There has been a bumper poppy crop in Ningrahar for the past two years, and this year there was great scarcity of food. This led to the migration of large numbers of people into the district

Opium.

whose chief marketable commodity was smuggled opium. It was on sale in every village near the border at about three tolas to the rupee. The whole of the north-western boundary of this district marches with the Frontier and there are abundant facilities for smuggling. The Peshawar District contractors lowered the retail sale price to the equivalent of Rs. 64 a seer, though they were paying Rs. 80, but even so they could not compete with the smugglers, and several rural shops had to be closed.

Morphia. 149. The number of licenses for the sale of morphia decreased from 26 to 20. The sales, however, rose from 1 lb., 9 ozs. and 49 grains to 2 lbs., 11 ozs. and 17½ grains. The increase has occurred in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and no particular reason has been assigned for it.

Hemp drugs. 150. The sales during the year under report were practically the same as last year, *viz.*, 4,864 seers against 4,856 seers, notwithstanding the rise in retail prices owing to the enhancement both in duty and license fees. The total revenue realized under this head amounted to Rs. 2,57,029 made up of Rs. 1,41,144 by vend fees and Rs. 1,15,885 by duty against Rs. 1,99,010, Rs. 1,11,698 and Rs. 87,312, respectively. The increase occurs in all districts under both sources except Peshawar, where a decrease of Rs. 4,448 in the vend fees is more than counter-balanced by the increase in duty.

Cocaine. 151. Cocaine licenses rose from 3 to 4 during the year, all in Peshawar. Sales amounted to 436 grains against 158 last year. The increase is due to the fact that 350 grains of cocaine were exported to Kabul by a dentist of Kabul, the export being allowed under instructions from the Government of India. The illicit trade in the drug shows no sign of decreasing and it is feared that the cocaine habit is spreading. Five strong gangs of cocaine-smugglers are now at work in Peshawar City and one of them is said to have attempted to extend its operations to Kohat, but without success. Information is difficult to obtain and the smugglers are mostly desperate criminals but even so two important cases were successfully prosecuted by the Excise Department. Four minor cases failed for want of proof. In one case, involving the seizure of 7 ounces of cocaine, the accused was released on bail of Rs. 3,000 with three sureties. He, however, absconded on the pretence of *Hijrat* (migration for religious reasons). Proceedings under Section 87, Criminal Procedure Code, were taken against the sureties by the District Magistrate and the case is pending. The second case, involving 3 persons and 9½ ounces of cocaine, is also still pending. The total quantity of confiscated cocaine in deposit in the Peshawar Treasury on the 31st March 1921 amounted to 33 ounces 419½ grains.

5. Salt Revenue.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

Kohat Mines. 152. Excise duty in the Kohat Salt Mines Division amounted to Rs. 8,19,504, an increase of Rs. 92,474 on last year's figures. The total charges have increased by Rs. 13,005. There was no change in the duty during the year under report.

6. Stamp Revenue.

[Further details are given in the Provincial Note on the Stamp Returns for the year ending 31st March 1921]

Income and expenditure. 153. The total receipts under the Court-fees and Stamp Acts in 1920-21 were Rs. 9,59,908 as compared with Rs. 8,66,928 in 1919-20 or an increase of Rs. 92,980 on the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 40,595 to Rs. 53,555. The net receipts advanced from Rs. 8,26,333 in 1919-20 to Rs. 9,06,353 in 1920-21. Sales of Judicial stamps rose from Rs. 5,18,491 to Rs. 5,65,441, the increase being due practically entirely to the

sale of Court-fee stamps (Rs. 5,53,545), which in the Peshawar District alone is over two and a half lakhs. Receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps rose from Rs. 3,58,227 to Rs. 4,04,630, the receipts from Peshawar being more than the total of the other four districts.

154. Two hundred and thirty-seven cases of insufficiently stamped documents were dealt with in the Hazara District and 121 in the Peshawar District and sums of Rs. 1,787 and Rs. 1,389, respectively, realized in duty and penalties. There were 88 such cases in the other three districts or an average of 29 for each district, and the duty and penalties amounted to Rs. 786. The figures for the year under report indicate a greater vigilance in the examination of stamps.

Insufficiently
stamped
documents.

7. Income-tax.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Note on the Income-tax Returns for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

155. The new Income-tax Act (VII of 1918) continues to work satisfactorily. The Government of India have reduced during the year the number of annual returns from 3 to 1, while the abolition of the adjustment system prescribed by Section 19 of the Act is also under their consideration and is expected to be carried into effect in the near future. These improvements will simplify the working of the Act.

General.

156. The total number of persons assessed to Income-tax under Section 18 of the Act during the year was 2,180 and the collections on that account amounted, after adjustment under Section 19, to Rs. 4,62,982 against 3,254 assesseees and Rs. 3,16,880 Income-tax last year. The increase of Rs. 1,46,102 in the amount of Income-tax collected during the year is shared by the three districts of Kohat (Rs. 2,787), Bannu (Rs. 24,892) and Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 1,20,488), while Hazara and Peshawar show decreases of Rs. 2,022 and Rs. 43, respectively. The abnormal increases in the Income-tax collected in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts are due to the systematic and careful assessment of those districts by the Special Income-tax Agency during the year, and this result has more than justified the extra expenditure involved by the special agency. The expansion of the agency into an Income-tax Department is now under consideration.

Collection.

8. Forest Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Progress Report on Forest Administration for the year ending 31st March 1921]

157. The revenue and expenditure for the year is given in the following table :—

Tables.

REVENUE.				Amount.	Percentage of revenue.
				Rs.	Rs.
I.—Major produce including drift	...	...	...	1,78,038	88.54
II.—Minor produce	...	...	...	11,263	5.60
III.—Other heads	...	...	...	11,766	5.86
Total	...	...	...	2,01,067	...

	Amount.	Percentage of expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE.		
A.—Conservancy and works ...	8,01,107	77.50
B.—Establishment ...	87,404	22.50
Total	8,88,511	

	Amount.	Percentage of gross revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
Deficit ...	-1,87,444	93.22

Revenue.

158. Gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,01,067 as compared with Rs. 3,98,930 in the previous year and the quinquennial average of Rs. 3,19,296, representing a decrease of Rs. 1,97,863 and Rs. 1,18,229, respectively.

Net result.

159. The net result of the year's work is Rs. 2,31,017 as compared with Rs 2,30,314 in 1919-20 and is shown in the following statement :—

	Rs.
Increase in value of stock ...	3,41,757
Increase in value of live and dead stock ...	25,010
Increase in outstandings against contractors and disbursers ...	56,327
	4,23,094
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Cash deficit ...	1,87,444
Decrease in outstandings of revenue	4,633
	1,92,017
Net result	2,31,017

9. Local Funds.

District
Funds.

160. The transactions are shown below :—

Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,87,532 10 8	8,65,482 10 0	12,53,015 4 8	10,16,536 2 1	2,36,479 2 7

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,65,482-10-0 as compared with Rs. 8,09,837-8-11 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 10,16,536-2-1 as compared with Rs. 7,85,075-5-4 during the last year.

Cantonment
Funds.

161. There are 9 such funds. Their transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

	Opening Balance	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total 1920-21 ...	2,43,180 7 7	7,37,866 13 3	9,81,047 4 10	7,34,077 0 0	2,46,970 4 10
Total 1919-20 ...	2,85,188 15 3	5,42,695 14 9	8,27,884 14 0	5,84,704 6 5	2,43,180 7 7

162. There are three such funds and their transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total 1920-21 ...	56 6 0	8,972 11 6	9,029 1 6	8,972 11 6	56 6 0
Total 1919-20 ...	148 14 1	13,873 8 11	14,022 7 0	13,966 1 0	56 6 0

Cantonment
General
Hospital
Funds.

163. The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and the Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head. The transactions of both the funds for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund—					
1919-20 ...	1,369 6 2	607 4 11	1,976 11 1	1,561 7 10	415 3 3
1920-21 ...	415 3 3	1,026 2 2	1,441 5 5	968 8 5	472 13 0
Parachinar Bazar Fund—					
1919-20 ...	4,324 14 4	54,150 3 0	58,375 1 4	22,934 5 1	35,390 12 3
1920-21 ...	35,890 12 3	53,611 3 3	89,001 15 6	40,083 6 3	48,918 9 3

Town and
Bazar
Funds.

164. The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in Dir-Swat is the only fund of this description. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospitals. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,883-15-6 and Rs. 9,091-4-9 respectively. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 15,156-11-10.

Medical and
Charitable
Fund.

165. These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the sub-joined statement :—

Police Funds.

	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total 1920-21 ...	2,959 4 5	6,758 3 6	9,517 7 11	5,997 6 0	3,520 1 11
Total 1919-20 ...	3,442 9 11	5,724 7 6	9,167 1 5	6,207 13 0	2,959 4 5

166. These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in two districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Public
Works
Funds.

	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total 1920-21 ...	72,416 11 11	1,37,143 8 10	2,09,560 4 9	1,19,212 10 11	90,347 9 10
Total 1919-20 ...	1,02,626 5 6	1,12,188 5 6	2,14,814 11 0	1,41,936 14 6	72,877 12 6

The difference between the opening balance of the year under report and the closing balance of the preceding year is due to the subsequent adjustments made by journal entries.

Agoror
Accumula-
tion Fund.

167. The nature of this fund was explained in the report for the year 1902-03. The sum of Rs. 36,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance of the fund was Rs. 518-13-1. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,256-13-8 as compared with Rs. 1,960-0-4 in the previous year and the payment to Rs. 1,212-2-0 against Rs. 1,812-0-0. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 563-8-9.

Famine
Fund.

168. This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari
Clothing
Fund.

169. This fund exists only in the Hazara District and was commenced in 1906-07. The receipts during the year were Rs. 2,212-15-3. It closed with a balance of Rs. 2,214-15-3.

Saddana or
Embankment
Fund.

170. This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 77,567-9-0. The receipts amounted to Rs. 71,059-3-7 and the payments to Rs. 67,982-0-5. It closed with a balance of Rs. 80,644-12-2. In the previous year, receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 59,217-2-0 and Rs. 80,932-13-1, respectively.

Municipal
Funds.

171. Under this category are included the funds both of Municipalities proper and of Notified Areas. There are altogether 6 Municipalities and 8 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

		Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Municipalities	...	12,37,171	15	3	27,41,554	15	7	39,78,726	14	10	20,64,956	0	8	19,13,770	14	2
Notified Areas	...	1,25,707	13	4	1,76,950	9	5	3,02,658	8	9	1,45,016	8	4	1,57,641	14	5
Total 1920-21	...	13,62,879	12	7	29,18,505	9	0	42,81,385	5	7	22,09,972	9	0	20,71,412	12	7
Total 1919-20	...	11,36,818	11	7	19,58,695	15	10	30,95,514	11	5	17,86,634	14	10	13,58,879	12	7

The difference between the opening balance of the year under report and the closing balance of the preceding year is due to the subsequent adjustments made by journal entries.

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with Government treasuries. Their accounts opened and closed with credit balances during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

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[For further information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter see the Statistics of British India, Volume III, Public Health.]

1. Detail of Census.

(*Vide* pages 55—60 of the Provincial Administration Report for 1911-12.)

2. Births and Deaths.

[For further details see the Provincial Sanitary Administration Report for the year ending 31st December 1920.]

172. In 1918 influenza was very prevalent and caused 93,831 deaths, the total mortality for that year being 143,506. In 1919 the number of deaths recorded fell to 58,302 and in 1920 the numbers registered fell to 47,695, a decrease of 10,607. There was a smaller number of deaths in every district except in Dera Ismail Khan where the epidemic of small-pox accounts for the increase which occurred there. In rural areas the cause of death is left for diagnosis to the village chaukidar, and when he omits to enter this information in his returns, an obliging thana official makes good the deficiency in his own register. He shares with the chaukidar the belief that the word *bokhar* includes most of the ills that flesh is heir to. In Municipal areas vital statistics are prepared by a clerk from information obtained from the head of the family or from Mohalladars. Hence the 36,567 deaths reported under the head "fevers" must include deaths from many other causes. Deaths.

173. - During the year 60,868 births were recorded as compared with 58,411 in 1919: there was thus an increase of 2,457 births. The ratio of births to population was 29·8 per *mille* in the current year against 28·6 in the preceding year. Compared with the births in 1919 there was an increase in all districts except in Dera Ismail Khan where the decrease in the number of births was 234. In this district small-pox was prevalent in epidemic form and caused 1,185 deaths. In 1919 in the Peshawar District 3,251 fewer births were registered than in 1918, but in the current year the births in this district have increased, 1,103 more being recorded than in 1919. The increase of births in Bannu, Hazara and Kohat districts was 850,493 and 245, respectively. According to the numbers registered there were 128·7 male births to every 100 female births. This is obviously incorrect for the statistical returns of other Provinces show a difference of only 105 to 111 male as compared with 100 female births. It suggests that many female births are unrecorded in this Province. Births.

3. Sanitation.

174. Out of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. 50,000 Imperial and Rs. 50,000 Provincial) for sanitary purposes, the sum of Rs. 8,000 was allotted as detailed below :— Sanitary works.

	Rs.
(1) Contribution to the Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, for looking after the latrines attached to the Administrative Offices	150
(2) Repair of drains in Peshawar Bazar	6,000
(3) Construction of drains in Kulachi town	1,000
(1) Grant-in-aid to the Municipal Committee, Abbottabad, for certain necessary sanitation works in the town	850
Total	8,000

The amount of item (2) was originally allotted to the Political Agent, Kurram, in March 1920, but was not drawn from the Treasury till April 1920, with the result that the amount was made debitable to the grant for 1920-21. The balance of the Provincial grant, *viz.*, Rs. 42,000 was surrendered to the Local Administration for expenditure under other heads, and the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 was unexpended during the year under report. It will be available for expenditure during the year 1922-23, if required.

Inspections.

175. All the head-quarter towns and a number of larger villages were inspected during the year, including the following:—Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Shankargarh, Tank, Kulachi, Paharpur, Haripur and Hangu. In the Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara, Peshawar and Chitral districts the number of sanitary inspections carried out is satisfactory. In Bannu, where the Civil Surgeoncy is held as a collateral charge, touring was less than usual. Their military duties make it difficult for officers holding such an additional charge to leave the station.

4. Medical Reliefs.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for the year ending 31st December 1920.]

General.

176. At the beginning of the year there were 74 Hospitals and Dispensaries. During the year a new Dispensary was opened at Bara Fort for the Frontier Constabulary, increasing the number to 75. At Miranshah the Civil Hospital was closed but the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Militia Hospital in the Fort treated a certain number of civil patients.

Attendance.

177. The figures for out-patients show that the attendance in 1920 was 2,500 less than in 1919. Malaria was less prevalent than in the preceding year and the attendance for this disease shows a decrease of 12,462, while the attendance for diseases of the eye, of the digestive system, and of the skin show an increase of 3,851, 4,081 and 4,772, respectively.

Statistics of diseases.

178. The following abstract shows the number of cases of the more important diseases treated during the year as compared with 1919 :—

	1919.	1920.
Cholera	518	1
Dysentery	10,321	9,346
Enteric fever	215	181
Malaria	143,873	131,411
Plague ... ..	...	90
Pneumonia	1,526	1,434
Rheumatic fever and rheumatism	9,811	10,220
Small-pox	216	32
Syphilis	2,292	1,813
Tubercle of the lung	478	453
Other tubercular diseases	465	442
Diseases of the eye	89,841	93,692
Dyspepsia	29,704	31,063
Diarrhœa	8,461	8,702
All other diseases of the digestive system	66,649	70,730

Surgery.

179. During the year 34,108 operations were performed as compared with 32,590 in the preceding year; 4,411 were on in-patients and 29,697 on out-patients. Out of the total number 4,095 were selected operations.

Financial.

180. The total income was Rs. 2,53,826 and the expenditure Rs. 5,097 less than that sum. The expenditure altogether increased by Rs. 31,657, owing to the increase in salaries of servants and the rise in the price of food.

181. The popularity of the Minto Hospital at Malakand is maintained and the number of patients attending is steadily increasing. Medical arrangements in the agencies underwent no marked changes, and call for no remarks.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details are given in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for the year ending 31st March 1920.]

182. The total number of vaccinations performed in settled districts and agencies during the year was 116,167. When this figure is compared with 134,532, the number for the preceding year, it will be seen that there was a large decrease in the operations performed during the year under report. Of the total operations performed 97,405 were primary and 18,762 secondary vaccinations, both figures being less than the corresponding figures for last year by 11,257 and 7,108, respectively.

Vaccinations

183. The mortality from small-pox has been practically the same during the past three years, namely 0·8 per *mille*. Small-pox was present in epidemic form in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts during the year.

Mortality.

184. The total expenditure incurred on account of the vaccination staff and for purchase of lymph from the Punjab Central Vaccine Institute was Rs. 18,969-7-11 as compared with Rs. 17,892-10-9 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

185. Glycerinated chloroformed lymph was obtained from the Punjab Vaccine Institute and gave satisfactory results.

Lymph.

186. The attitude of the people towards vaccination is, on the whole, favourable. Re-vaccination, however, is considered unnecessary and troublesome, except when small-pox prevails in epidemic form. There is no religious prejudice against vaccination.

Attitude
towards
vaccina-
tion.

CHAPTER VII. INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Instruction.

[The system of Public Instruction is described in the Administration Report for 1917-18. Fuller information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1920-21.]

2. Education.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Public Instruction for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

General.

187. The unfavourable conditions which affected education in the preceding year continued unabated during the year under report. Political troubles dislocated work in the Peshawar and Hazara districts which lost the services of 75 teachers who joined in the *Hijrat* movement. The pay of the staff underwent revision which gave great relief to all concerned.

Number of
Institu-
tions and
Scholars.

188. The following tables show the number of educational institutions for boys and girls in the Province in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

Boys' Schools and Colleges.

Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.		Increase or decrease.	Number of Scholars.		Increase or decrease.
	1919-20.	1920-21.		1919-20.	1920-21.	
Arts Colleges ...	2	2	...	200	132	—68
Training College (Nor- mal School).	3	4	+1	86	116	+30
High Schools ...	18	18	...	5,957	6,242	+285
Middle Schools ...	38	58	+20	7,589	9,559	+1,970
Primary Schools ...	615	636	+21	23,546	25,339	+1,793
Private Schools ...	191	141	—50	2,686	2,877	+191
Total ...	867	859	—8	40,064	44,265	+4,201

Girls' Schools,

Normal School ...	...	1	+1	...	15	+15
Middle Schools ...	4	4	...	722	854	+132
Primary Schools ...	49	56	+7	3,217	3,513	+296
Private Schools ...	39	45	+6	612	1,070	+458
Total ...	92	106	+14	4,551	5,152	+601

Expenditure.

189. The expenditure on education in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 is shown in the following table :—

	Expenditure.		Percentages of total expenditure in	
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial ...	7,92,801	9,44,735	63.8	64.7
District Funds ...	1,00,419	83,718	8.0	5.7
Municipal Funds	83,002	1,34,356	6.7	9.2
Fees ..	1,11,522	1,09,490	9.0	7.5
Other sources ...	1,54,853	1,88,071	12.5	12.9
Total ...	12,42,597	14,60,370	100	100

190. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 12,42,597 to Rs. 14,60,370. The increase in the Provincial revenues from Rs. 7,92,801 to Rs. 9,44,735 is due to revision of the pay of the members of the Indian Educational Service, general revision of the pay of all classes of teachers both in Government and Board Schools and of the Inspecting Officers and of the clerical establishments, the opening of a Normal School for Women at Peshawar, the attaching of a new Training Class to the Government High School, Abbottabad, the opening of 20 Lower Middle Schools, 43 Boys' Primary and 6 Girls' Schools, with a grant of Rs 19,154-8-0 contributed to the District Boards in this Province. The decrease of Rs 16,701 in District Funds is due to the fact that the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Peshawar, showed a figure of Rs. 17,000 last year under District Funds. This figure should have come under Provincial Revenues, as it was a contribution towards the District Funds. The increase in expenditure from Municipal Funds from Rs. 83,002 to Rs 1,34,356 is accounted for by the fact that salaries were increased, one more Municipal Board Girls' School was opened, and the Municipality of Dera Ismail Khan spent Rs 37,360 on the purchase of a house for the Municipal Board Nagri Primary Girls' School. The rise in expenditure from other sources from Rs 1,54,853 to Rs 1,88,071 is caused in great measure by increase in salaries. The decline in expenditure from fees from Rs 1,11,022 to Rs 1,09,490 is due to the abolition of fees in Vernacular Middle Schools and also to the closure of a few boarding-houses attached to Secondary Schools where a fee was charged.

191. The decline from 200 to 132 in the number of students in the two Arts Colleges was due to the events of last November which effected the Islamia College only, the result of non-co-operation doctrines. The break-down of discipline, which was but temporary and entirely due to outside influences, took away 69 students from the College; but 27 of these had rejoined by January 1st. The examination results of 1921 of the two Colleges are given below:—

Arts Colleges

College.	B. A.	B. Scs.	F. A.	F. Scs.
Islamia College ...	$\frac{4}{10}$	...	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$
Edwards College...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{9}{10}$	...

192. The number of Anglo-Vernacular institutions stood at 23 as last year; of the 18 High Schools, 6 are maintained by Government and 12 are Aided; of the 10 Middle Schools 5 are maintained by District Boards and Municipalities and 5 are Aided institutions. The number of pupils under instruction in these (including Primary Departments of Board and Aided Schools) rose from 8,636 to 9,163. It is gratifying to note that the number in the High and Middle classes rose from 4,474 to 4,777. The other increase took place in the Primary Departments of Board and Aided Schools. Expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 3,36,369 to Rs. 3,93,145 on account of the increase in salaries of teachers. The Aided Schools received grants amounting to Rs 1,04,550 as compared with Rs. 98,754 in the previous year. In addition the Aided Schools received an equipment grant of Rs. 2,633 and a building grant of Rs. 13,285. The number of Vernacular Middle Schools rose from 28 to 48 owing to the raising of 20 Primary Schools for boys to the status of Lower Middle Schools: 47 Vernacular Middle Schools are managed by District Boards and 1 by a Municipal Committee. The number under instruction in these schools rose from 4,910 to 6,631. The number of pupils attending the Middle Departments of these institutions rose from 1,642 to 1,796.

Secondary
Schools for
boys.

193. Primary Schools for boys increased from 615 to 636 and the pupils in attendance from 23,546 to 25,339. The increase in the number of these institutions is due to the opening of 43 Primary Schools with the aid of a Government grant of Rs. 19,154-8-0: 20 Primary Schools were raised to the status of Lower Middle Schools during the course of the year. The average attendance per school rose from 38.3 to 39.8.

Primary
Schools for
boys.

Training
Institutions.

194. Both in general tone and discipline, as well as in work and results of examinations, the Training College, Peshawar, has had a most successful year. The Principal reports that, owing to the firmness and good sense of staff and students, the state of affairs in the College continued to be satisfactory in spite of threats of external trouble. A Senior Vernacular Class was opened in April 1920 with 20 stipendiaries, organised by the Principal, who, in this connection, awards special praise to M. Ghulam Hasan, then Acting Vice-Principal, and to Hafiz Abdul Hamid, B.A., who was responsible for the science work. The new class did very well; all members of it but two passed out in the First Division. The Junior Vernacular Class had 37 on its roll as against 54 last year. This decrease was due to the opening of the Normal Class at Abbottabad, necessitated by the fact that the present building of the Peshawar Training College cannot take unlimited numbers. Of the above 37 students all passed the final examination, 20 being placed in the First Division. The Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class still stood at 11 students—7 in the first year and 4 in the second. These 4 passed out very well, 1 with distinction; and there is ample evidence that this two years' course is of great benefit to such students as wish to qualify for the profession of teaching. There is one regret; the class is by no means full, while there are a number of unqualified temporary teachers of English being employed in various schools. A Normal School for Women was opened on October 1st, 1920, in Peshawar City, the formal opening ceremony being performed by Lady Grant on November 11th.

Girls'
Schools.

195. The number of Middle Schools for girls remains 3 as last year. The number of Primary Schools for girls rose from 49 to 56. The number of pupils under instruction increased from 658 to 783 in Middle Schools and from 3,217 to 3,513 in Primary.

Education in
the Agencies

196. There was no marked change in the number of schools in the Agencies as compared with the previous year.

3. Literature and the Press.

Books.

197. No books were published in the Province during the year 1920-21.

PRESS.

Newspapers.

198. The only newspaper published during 1920 was the "Peshawar Daily News" in English and Urdu with a total circulation of about 1,150 copies.

Executive
action.

199. No declaration for opening a Press was filed during the year, and no executive action was taken against any newspaper or other publication. The number of Presses at work was 22.

4. Literary Societies.

200. There are no literary societies in the Province of any importance.

5. Arts and Sciences.

201. The report on the Peshawar Museum, of which the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, is *ex-officio* Curator, will be found in Chapter VIII—Archæology.

CHAPTER VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1920-21.]

202. Conservation has been limited to three sites only, namely Takht-i-Bahi and Jamalgarhi in the Peshawar District and Jaulian in the Hazara District. At Takht-i-Bahi under the direction of the Officiating Superintendent, some minor repairs and underpinning were carried out in the monastic quadrangle and one chapel was repaired in Courtyard T. VI.* Later, in accordance with a conservation note prepared in January 1921, the dangerously overhanging wall in Court T. XIX was dismantled and re-erected. The area north of the entrance to the covered way and west of the Court XX has been levelled and drained, and stone pitching placed at the foot of the revetment as protection against the water which falls from the upper Courts IX and XX. The south wall of Court IX still remains to be similarly treated as a damp patch is visible in that revetment. The pathway up the south face of the hill has also been improved in various places, rendering the site more easily accessible. The work which has been carried out at intervals since 1907 on this site has resulted in the clearance of a large part of the monastic centre and the monument, as now revealed, is most impressive, and particularly so when viewed from the ridges to the east and west. Nevertheless the cleared section is but a fraction of the whole site and the monuments on the parallel ridges to the east and west still await exploration and their clearance and conservation will provide work for many years. Jamalgarhi site was excavated in March-April 1873 and the work has been briefly described by Lieutenant Crompton, R. E., in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette*, Punjab, February 12th, 1874, and the monument itself by Cunningham, *Archæological Survey Report*, Volume V, pages 46 to 53. Except for some minor works, nothing has been undertaken at this site for nearly fifty years and, in the meantime, the remains have suffered greatly from the depredations of villagers. The monument, which is of the greatest possible interest, has been declared a protected monument, under Government of the North-West Frontier Province, Notification No. 7455-G. of 25th August 1920, and its clearance and conservation have now been taken in hand and will be carried to completion. The former excavations were undertaken principally with the idea of recovering sculptures, and it cannot but be confessed might have been better carried out.

Conservation.

203. Seven monuments were brought under the operations of the Act, namely Jamalgarhi, the rock inscription of Asoka at Shahbazgarhi, the Bala Hisar mound at Charsadda, the ruins of Tareli near Sawaldher, the cave near Babuzai, known as the Kashmir Smas, the stone circle at Asota, and the fort at Hund on the Indus.

Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

204. During the progress of clearing the Jamalgarhi monument, numerous fragmentary sculptures and a number of coins including four well-preserved silver coins of the Little Kushans were recovered.

Exploration and Research.

205. No case of treasure-trove was reported during the year.

Treasure-trove.

* See plan 1, *Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle*, 1911-12.

CHAPTER IX. MISCELLANEOUS.



1. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Church of
England.

206. The North-West Frontier Province is, with the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and Delhi, included in the See of Lahore, which was created by Royal Letters Patent in December 1877, formerly having been included in the Diocese of Calcutta. The Right Reverend T. V. French, D.D., was the first Bishop, and was succeeded on his resignation in 1887, by the Hon'ble Henry James Mathew, D.D., Archdeacon of Lahore. Bishop Mathew died in 1898, and the Reverend G. A. Lefroy, D.D., formerly head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, was consecrated Bishop on the 1st November 1898. Dr. Lefroy was translated to the Metropolitan See of Calcutta in 1913, and was succeeded by the present Bishop, Dr. Henry Bickersteth Durrant, late of St. John's College, Agra. Like all other Indian Sees, Lahore is subject to the authority of the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan. By authorization of the Letters Patent, as they originally stood, an Archdeacon is appointed by the Bishop from among the Senior Chaplains, while in accordance with a modification in the terms of those Letters which received the Royal approval in 1910, the Bishop has now also the right to appoint a second Archdeacon to assist him in supervising the Indian and Missionary Church work of the Diocese, such Archdeacon to be chosen either from the Indian Priests or the Missionaries of the Diocese. Chaplains on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are posted at the following stations:—Abbottabad, Nowshera, Risalpur, Peshawar and Derajat. Two Chaplains are usually placed in charge of the Military camps lying between Dungagali and Murree for the hot weather.

Church of
Scotland.

207. The North-West Frontier Province belongs to the Presbytery of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, with Chamba and Jammu. There were no Chaplains of the Church of Scotland stationed in this Province till July 1920, but the Reverend G. C. Macpherson, O.B.E., B.D., who was stationed in Rawalpindi, visited Cherat, Nowshera and Peshawar. In July 1920 the Reverend J. Bell, L.L.B., Chaplain, attached to the Cameronians, was stationed in Kohat and subsequently was transferred with his Regiment to Parachinar, where he served till the end of the official year 1920-21.

Roman
Catholic
Church.

208. The district of Dera Ismail Khan is included in the Diocese of Lahore, formed in 1880 as a Vicariate, and in 1883 constituted as a Diocese. The rest of the Province, together with the trans-frontier tracts and Kashmir, belongs to the Prefecture Apostolic of Kafiristan and Kashmir, and was constituted a separate ecclesiastical charge in 1887 with Rawalpindi as head-quarters. The Prefect Apostolic appoints military Chaplains to the following stations:—Peshawar, Risalpur, Nowshera, Cherat and the Gallis, with an additional Chaplain during the summer for the military camps near Murree.

2. Ecclesiastical.

Church
Missionary
Society.

209. The work of this society is carried on at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. The staff consists of 12 missionaries, of whom 3 are clergy and 4 doctors. A hospital and high school are maintained at each centre. In addition there is a College at Peshawar, and district dispensaries are located at Karak, Thal and Tank. Tank is closed at present owing to the recent military operations.

Church of
England
Zenana
Mission.

210. This society works in co-ordination with the Church Missionary Society, and has hospitals for women at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and schools for girls at Peshawar. The staff included two qualified women doctors. The Zenana hospitals at Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar are at present closed, the latter having been compulsorily acquired by Government.

3. Civil Veterinary Department.

[For further details see the Provincial Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

211. There were no important changes during the year.

Establish-
ment.

212. During the year 4,332 cases of contagious disease were reported, of which 1,067 proved fatal, compared with 30,090 cases and 3,037 deaths during the preceding year. There can be no doubt, the defects, previously noticed in the system of reporting diseases continue unabated and there is probably considerable loss of cattle that might be mitigated by prompt reports to the Veterinary Staff. In 8 cases of Glanders reported diagnosis was confirmed and the animals were destroyed. Glanders continues to be prevalent but the tracing of cases is greatly hampered by the elaborate precautions taken by owners to evade detection. While only 40 cases of Surra were reported, this disease is undoubtedly widely prevalent in the Province and causes great damage among horses. Lectures were given in the villages as to the methods to be adopted to preserve horses from infection. It is satisfactory to notice a decrease of approximately 75 per cent. in deaths from Rinderpest during the year. Inoculations were again freely carried out against Rinderpest and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia.

Diseases and
their treat-
ment.

213. There were 16 horse and 17 donkey stallions at the close of the year. One thorough-bred stallion was purchased from Calcutta for the Peshawar District. Four country-bred donkey stallions were purchased from the Hissar Farm. One Arab horse stallion and 1 donkey stallion died, while 2 donkey stallions were stolen by raiders from Serai Naurang. Replacement of deficient stallions will be made as funds become available.

Breeding
operations.

214. Cattle-breeding continues to make satisfactory progress, although Zamindars were reluctant to maintain bulls during the year owing to the serious general shortage of fodder. At the close of the year 54 bulls belonging to local bodies were at work as compared with 38 last year. There were 19 additions and 3 casualties. The stock of the Dhanni bulls recently purchased, as seen at the various fairs, was distinctly promising, and agriculturists are beginning to evince a practical interest in breeding by bringing unsuitable bulls to Veterinary Assistants for castration.

Cattle breed-
ing.

215. Attempts were made during the year to obtain more suitable rams for breeding purposes, especially Marino rams for the Kaghan Valley. The prices asked in Australia and New Zealand were prohibitive and it is now proposed to obtain suitable animals in India.

Sheep-
breeding.

4 Stationery.

216. For the financial year ending 31st March 1921 the value of stationery issued to offices and private presses was Rs. 28,889 as against Rs. 29,080 in the preceding year.

5. North-West Frontier Province Government Press.

[Further particulars will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the North-West Frontier Province Government Press for the year ending 31st March 1921.]

217. Work in the Press continued to be seriously retarded by deficiencies in the composing establishment which remained at about half the sanctioned strength, in spite of increased rates of pay. The year's outturn of work nevertheless showed satisfactory increase on the figures for the previous year.

Establish-
ment.

